

Biggest boost for social contract as engineers reject £18 claim

Members of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers yesterday gave the most significant boost yet to the TUC's social contract with the Government...

The union's dominant engineering section rejected a call to seek an £18 weekly rise in the top minimum rate. They voted instead to claim "substantial" increases for 1,500,000 workers...

delegates successfully spoke against a claim which would embarrass Mr Wilson's Administration by violating the TUC's negotiating guidelines...

Loyalty to Labour decided vote

Paul Routledge, TUC's general secretary, said the union's decision to reject a £18 weekly rise for craftsmen was a vote of loyalty to Labour...

There were, he said, clauses in the TUC's guidelines that gave enough scope and flexibility to the AUEW negotiators to win a substantial increase within the social contract...

when the industry's agreement comes up for renewal in March. The engineers' resolution will be processed through the negotiating machinery of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions...

Westminster). It was of paramount importance, he told the House on the last day of the debate on the Queen's Speech, that those guidelines should be maintained.

Threat of stringent Budget by Mr Short

By Hugh Noyes, Parliamentary Correspondent, Westminster

An astonishing trailer for Mr Healey's autumn Budget next week was given to MPs in the Commons last night by Mr Short, Labour's deputy leader, when he wound up on the last day of the debate on the Queen's Speech...

Dr Kissinger calls for worldwide action to meet famine problem

From Peter Nichols, Rome, Nov 5

A packed hall at the United Nations World Food Conference which opened here today heard Dr Henry Kissinger call for concerted worldwide action to meet the "eternal problem" of hunger and famine...



Dr Kissinger: Remedy is in our power.

He was addressing some 1,000 delegates from 100 countries who had gathered here before he spoke of the nature of the threat facing the world's ability to avoid a disaster. Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, expressed the challenge in these terms: "If enough food is to be produced to keep up with the world population growth, if some improvement in living standards is to be achieved for the most underprivileged, and if adequate security stocks are to be established and maintained, then we must begin immediately to work for an expansion of food production in magnitudes never before undertaken or even planned..."

Political confrontation in strike-bound France

From Richard Wigg, Paris, Nov 5

French trade unions today launched their so-called "day of action" with power cuts and cancelled trains to back post office workers already on strike. But the political confrontation between the Government and the Communists...

Israel seize two village men in Lebanon raid

In a pre-dawn raid on a south Lebanese village yesterday, Israeli troops blew up the village headman's house and took the headman and his son over the border. Both are being questioned. They are suspected of collaborating with Palestinian guerrillas, the Israeli command said.

Car sales warning

Urging the Chancellor of the Exchequer not to boost car sales in Tuesday's Budget, British motor manufacturers say that owing to the lack of stocks only foreign countries would benefit. At the same time the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders fear widespread unemployment if measures are taken against large cars such as bringing back the old horsepower system of taxation.

Holiday flights

There were indications yesterday that the Civil Aviation Authority is seriously considering the introduction of minimum prices for inclusive European holiday flights. Mr R. Colegate, the CAA's head of economic planning, said at the Association of British Travel Agents' Convention that the north Atlantic minimum rates already introduced were the levels the industry needed to survive.

Judge bans book to protect ward

In a case said to be a novel recourse to the High Court's wardship jurisdiction, a judge made an order stopping publication of a book if the first chapter contained passages about the sexual behaviour of the dead father of a ward of court. The judge said that the ward, a girl aged 14, was emotionally vulnerable and would suffer grave psychological injury if she read the passages, which some people would describe as revolting. The judge did not reveal the identities of the author, the publishers or the title of the book. The publishers argued that the orders would curb the freedom of publication. The case, the judge said, was not concerned with censorship, though that might be an incidental result.

Sugar supply released

Emergency supplies of sugar were released from the blockaded Tate and Lyle processing plant in London yesterday, for old people's homes and drug manufacturers. Stockpiles at the factory are growing, and production, of between 18,000 and 22,000 tons weekly, is continuing.

More rail strikes threat

Southern Region train services are expected to be nearly normal today but the signalmen whose unofficial strike ended yesterday are threatening more strikes unless their pay claim is met. The National Union of Railwaymen has assured them that their grievances are being discussed with British Rail.

Teachers' strike: 200 Scottish schools were closed yesterday when teachers began a three-day stoppage over a pay claim

Nuclear power: Environmental protection group seeks investigation into alleged CEBG plan to build an experimental nuclear power station at Orford Ness

Spain: Growing tide of protest resignations against shift to right

Washington: Rain on polling day depresses Republican hopes in mid-term elections

Tokyo: Left prepares mass rallies and strikes for President Ford's visit

Maryland: Six-page Special Report on business and investment opportunities.

Sport, pages 12, 13

Football: Liverpool out of Cup Winners' Cup; Racing: John Dunlop has 100th winner; programmes for Newbury, Wolverhampton, and Sedgfield; Rugby Union: Prospects for All Blacks' first match in Ireland.

Table with 4 columns: Home News, Chess, Features, Science. Lists various news items and their page numbers.

Statement today on plan to aid rent rebels

George Clark, Mr Crosland, Secretary of State for the Environment, will make a statement in the Commons today about the Government's plan to legislate to reverse the disqualification imposed by the Housing Finance Act, 1972, on Labour councillors who refused to carry out their re-appointments last year.

According to Labour backbenchers who have been demanding such legislation, which would be in accordance with a Labour Party conference resolution, about six hundred councillors in different parts of the country, including those at Clay Cross, Derbyshire, can expect to be relieved.

Mr Crosland is bound to make under close cross-examination by the Opposition about the content of the surcharges. Each have been imposed on Labour councillors in varying amounts. The 11 former Clay Cross councillors were made liable to an initial surcharge of £1,000 but a further surcharge of £1,000 would be levied after an amendment of the housing counts by the district auditor.

The Opposition will certainly dictate abhorrence of any attempt in the proposed legislation to adjust housing allowances in areas where Labour councillors refused to raise council use rents in accordance with the terms of the 1972 Act.

The Housing, Rents and Subsidies Bill, introduced in the House of Commons last night, will be introduced again today. If the effect is merely to move the financial penalty on the shoulders of the Labour councillors on to council use tenants, there will be a strong reaction from Labour front-wingers.

Explosion rocks Birmingham business centre. An explosion just before midnight last night damaged a conservative club and Lloyds bank in the Colmore Row area of Birmingham, the business centre of the city. Windows of surrounding buildings including an art gallery were shattered and a car collapsed and was taken to hospital.



The night sky of November 5: The scene at Windsor last night when competing fireworks displays by Britain, France, Spain and Italy were unleashed.

Angry Welsh farmers block rail line to London

From Trevor Fishlock, Holyhead. The main London to Holyhead railway line was sealed off by a hundred Welsh farmers yesterday. They drove cars, trucks and a loaded muck-spreader to the level crossing at Cy-Croes, about 20 miles from Holyhead, parked them there and took the ignition keys. As darkness fell there was a jam of more than 60 vehicles. Policemen looked on helplessly. Several farmers went to a village near by and returned with food and drinks in boxes. Then the men settled down for what looked like a long vigil. Their action prevented a cattle train from leaving Holyhead. The cattle had been landed from Ireland during Monday night and yesterday morning. Police officers mounted guard at the port. Several cattle were later moved out in lorries. British Rail ran a bus service to link Holyhead with Meaul Bridge and Llandudno.

so that services to London and Manchester could be maintained. Our Dublin Correspondent writes: Dr FitzGerald, the Irish Foreign Minister, told the Dail in Dublin last night that if the Irish cattle and beef industry suffered because of Britain's failure to observe her obligations under the common agricultural policy, and to prevent the obstruction of free movement of goods through her ports, Ireland could not be expected to continue to acquiesce in such unilateral derogation by the United Kingdom of its obligations. He was speaking during the debate on the vote for his department. He said it seemed unlikely that the question of British relationship with the European Economic Community would be settled before the end of this year. It seemed probable that it would have to be settled before the middle of next year. Butchers defended, page 2

Advertisement for CHAY BLYTH 'Theirs is the Glory', CECIL ROBERTS 'The Pleasant Years 1947-1972', and DAME FLORA Anne Wolrige Gordon. Includes publisher information: HODDER & STOUGHTON.

HOME NEWS

Loyalist women occupy BBC office in Belfast and demand action over Maze jail conditions

From Christopher Walker Belfast Protests against conditions in the Maze Prison at Long Kesh reached a new pitch yesterday when more than seventy "loyalist" women, some carrying children, took over part of the BBC offices in the centre of Belfast to press for improvements at the jail.



A loyalist woman climbing into the BBC office.

Roman Catholic Social Democratic and Labour Party entered the prison in spite of an earlier refusal by IRA prisoners to meet them. In the bleak visitors' car park on the far edge of the compound, stood a group of republican wives, carrying makeshift rope nooses, waiting for the Roman Catholic politicians to emerge.

Supplies of sugar released 'for hardship'

As huge sugar supplies built up inside the blockaded Tate and Lyle refinery in the East End of London yesterday, emergency supplies were released for drug manufacturers and old people's homes. The supplies were allowed out after requests to the plant management had been approved by the workers' action committee directing the blockade.

After 50 years of discontent over bargaining an obscure rail union with an elderly leader strikes to put its case

By Penny Symon After 50 years of obscurity, the Union of Railway Signalmen has emerged from the shadows and is making the most of its sudden prominence. Mr Charles Holloway, aged 75, the general secretary, said yesterday that there was a strong possibility that strikes by signalmen would be repeated, perhaps every week.



Mr Charles Holloway: The pay award "is simply not fair".

Mr Holloway gets 51 per cent membership among the 9,000 signalmen he will continue to have no negotiating power and no official recognition. "People are coming over in their hundreds, and only this morning a signalmen in the Sevenoaks area, an NUR branch official, sent an application to us saying that he was fed up with the NUR", he said.

Mr Holloway pointed out that he could not tell the men to come out, nor could he tell them to call off their action. The signalmen who went on strike on Merseyside were not even URS members. "We have only got about two up there, and I do not think they were involved", he said.

Butchers defended against charges of profiteering on beef

By Hugh Clayton Meat traders were not making unfair profits on beef even though its prices had fallen less than those for cattle, a leading butcher said yesterday. Mr Colin Cullimore, managing director of the Dewhurst chain, said he sympathized with beef farmers but considered some of their comparisons unfair.

A pound in the past year while wholesale carcass prices had dropped by only 2p. "We have seen hides and inedible offal down by half and some drop in edible offal, a difference of nearly 25c a beast or 0.975p a pound. We are therefore looking for 2.025p a pound."

He added that whereas last year barely more than a tenth of cattle coming to market were of poor quality, this year the total was more than a quarter. "A lower price a live hundredweight does not necessarily mean a lower price in pence a pound for the carcass," he said.

Tories frown on flow of new ideas, MP says

By Our Political Staff An implied criticism of Mr Heath's leadership was made by Mr John Nott, Conservative MP for St Ives and a former Treasury minister, at a meeting of the Selsdon group last night. Sir John Cohen, head of Tesco, one of Britain's biggest supermarket chains, said yesterday that some form of sugar rationing should be introduced.

Signalmen hint at more strikes failing new deal

By Alan Hamilton Labour Staff Train services on the Southern Region are expected to be nearly normal today after a 24-hour strike by several hundred signalmen. Leaders of the unofficial action gave a warning, however, that there might be a repetition next week unless their claims were met.

Yesterday morning 105 out of a total of 203 commuter trains were cancelled on the south-eastern division, but by last night's rush hour about four fifths of normal services had been restored.

Members of the action committee said they were considering another stoppage next week, and there were tentative plans for a strike among signalmen in the Brighton and Southampton areas on November 15.

to the two lowest of British Rail's six signalling grades. They complain that the recent pay deal between British Rail and the three main unions gave responsibility payments to drivers, but only £2.10 a week to the two lowest signalmen grades.

Government triumphs in vote with 42 majority

By Our Political Correspondent Abstentions by the Scottish and Welsh Nationalists, the Liberals and the United Ulster Unionists on a Conservative amendment to the Queen's Speech in the Commons resulted in a government victory last night of 310 votes to 268, a majority of 42.

That unexpected triumph at the end of the seven-day debate on the Queen's Speech (which sets out Labour's programme for the session) delighted Mr Wilson and the Government's business managers. They estimate that as the session proceeds they can be reasonably sure of getting majorities of between 14, the margin of Monday night, and last night's figure which is the exact majority of Labour over Tory votes in the House.

The smaller parties, by demonstrating their joint strength, gave a reminder to the Conservative Party that it must expect to soldier on for some time, perhaps until the referendum issue comes before the House, without being in a position to get a united opposition front which will seriously challenge the Government.

Journalist in arms case 'dealing with dynamite'

From Our Correspondent Bedford A Fleet Street journalist investigating illegal arms dealing after the murder of Kenneth Lennon, a suspected IRA informer, was dealing with dynamite, Judge Lymbery, QC, said at Bedford Crown Court yesterday. Trevor Aspinall, aged 39, of Carshalton, Surrey, a reporter with the Sunday People, was cleared of two charges of inciting others to sell firearms without a certificate.

Union man's claim upheld

By Our Political Editor The contention of a communist engineering workers' leader that he was unfairly removed from full-time trade union office has been upheld by the union's final appeals court. Mr Ronald Halverson, a prominent left-wing member of the policy-making national committee of the Engineering Workers of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, complained that an election that led to his removal from the post of

Chancellor consults Labour MPs about the Budget

By George Clark Political Correspondent Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, set a precedent last night when he consulted Labour backbenchers on the shape of the Budget he will introduce in the Commons in a week. Mr Sydney Bidwell, chairman of the left-wing Tribune group, said that it was an example of the new democratic process within the Labour movement that the Government should seek the views of the party before taking action.

Weather forecast and recordings

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are an advancing edge) The American car run by Dorothy Squires, the singer, proved quite costly for Jack Dabbs, a radio producer who once had charge of the Sunday record programme, World-Wide Family Favourites, a jury was told at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Hunger striker calls it off after 34 days

Frank Stagg, who has been on hunger strike in Long Lartin prison, Worcestershire, for 34 days, called it off last night according to his sister, Mrs Veronica Williams. But she feared he may still die. Mr Stagg, who is serving 10-year sentence for helping to form an IRA unit in Coventry, finished a 63-day hunger strike in June and, according to his sister, had not fully recovered when he started his latest strike. The Home Office said last night: "Mr Stagg took glucose and water this evening. We can not confirm he has ended his hunger strike."

PRIVATE PATIENTS PLAN for the benefit of your staff and your Company. Private hospital treatment as a fringe benefit for staff can be a major factor today in hiring and keeping the best staff for your Company. When other employers are offering the same salary, or perhaps more, the extra benefit of a Private Health Insurance Scheme can make all the difference.

Jury told of Miss Squires' American car

The American car run by Dorothy Squires, the singer, proved quite costly for Jack Dabbs, a radio producer who once had charge of the Sunday record programme, World-Wide Family Favourites, a jury was told at the Central Criminal Court yesterday. Miss Squires and Mr Dabbs are accused of corruption involving the programme. They have pleaded not guilty. Inspector Roy Penrose said detectives had been asking Mr Dabbs about his four-year-old friendship with Miss Squires and Mr Dabbs recalled an occasion when he travelled to Wales with her.

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HOME NEWS

Critics of new town plan fear threat to Mersey belt growth

John Chartres... Differences among planning authorities over priorities for rejuvenating the North-west...

Cheshire county councils... because of its emphasis on the Mersey belt references would obviously have to be made to it.

Teachers' strike closes 200 schools

From Ronald Faux Edinburgh... Strike action by the Educational Institute of Scotland closed 200 selected schools...



Staff at Guildford police station sifting photographs and statements after the public house bombings. They have used "instant" photographs to identify and interview all but two of the night's customers.

'Save-energy drive led to rise in accidents'

By Diana Geddes... The "Switch Off Something" campaign of last winter led to an increase in road deaths and accidents. It also cost the country more money than it saved...

Danger over rail terminal in the country

John Young... Every night three long goods trains loaded with fruit and vegetables arrive from the Continent...

the Paddock Wood terminal, which is owned by a Spanish company, Transfesa, will handle a growing amount of Continental produce bound for London.

Journals combine to warn world against suicide

By Philip Howard... Two of the journals that cry doom in the wilderness of industrialized society have joined forces this month to produce a joint issue devoted to religion and ecology.

Government urged to end tied-cottage system

By a Staff Reporter... The Government was asked yesterday to release farmworkers from the "bondage" of the tied cottage system...

Coroner's officer 'made £600 a year corruptly'

Leonard Gay, aged 59, a coroner's officer, was corruptly taking more than £600 a year putting work in the way of pathologists and an undertaker.

M16 forest route is illegal, say amenity group

By A Staff Reporter... The Department of the Environment is breaking the law if it builds the proposed M16 through the north of Epping Forest, it was contended last night.

Council gives warning on misuse of data

A Staff Reporter... The Council of Europe's position on rules of conduct applicable in informatics ended London last night, having come to no conclusion in enough to set the Thames on fire.

Six accused in £209,174 cheque forgery case

A highly organized \$500,000 forged cheque swindle linking Montreal, Dublin and London was alleged at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Home grant increase urged

The cost of home improvements has risen sharply, a Royal Society of Health conference about housing was told yesterday.

Put yourself in good hands. All the way to the French Caribbean

Advertisement for Air France Caribbean flights. Includes text about routes to Guadeloupe and Martinique, and a large illustration of a man in a suit sitting in a chair, reading a newspaper. The Air France logo is also visible.

Home grant increase urged

The cost of home improvements has risen sharply, a Royal Society of Health conference about housing was told yesterday. Mr Peter Elphick, an architect, said that without urgent government action to increase the scale of grants, home improvement would soon be beyond the means of most house-owners.

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HOME NEWS

London Transport fare increases aimed at raising £35m extra to counter annual deficit of £100m

By David Leigh
Sir Richard Way, chairman of London Transport, announced details yesterday of where the 35 per cent fare increases planned for next March will fall. He complained bitterly that the governing Labour group's low-fare policies left a perpetual £100m annual deficit to be subsidized by the Greater London Council. That threatened modernization plans. The increases, aimed at raising £35m, have been drawn up at the GLC Labour group's request. Fares have stayed the same since 1972 and Sir Richard pointed out that the proposed increases were still below the rate of inflation. To wipe out the projected 1975 deficit of £126m, fares would have needed to be more than doubled.

If approved by the GLC and the Prices Commission, the increases will start on March 23. The minimum fare on the buses will rise from 3p to 4p, and the 5p and 8p fares will go up by 2p. On the Underground, most fares will go up by 5p as the distance between fare stages is cut.

There are some extra concessions given to travellers in London Transport's biggest package of fare rises yet. The GLC Labour group asked for £3.5m to be spent on allowing children to travel all day for a flat 3p fare, and in relieving night workers of having to pay double fares on night buses.

But passes, for unlimited travel, will not go up and holders will be able to take a companion free on buses at weekends. A new Red Bus pass extension at £4 a month will be introduced for Underground season ticket holders.

In order to simplify bus fares towards the point where it might eventually be possible to have only three fares and one man buses throughout the system, London Transport is also cutting the rarely-used maximum fares from 18p and 20p to a new 15p maximum.

Sir Richard said that staff recruitment was improving and it was hoped to have a full Underground service back by the middle of next year. But the efforts to attract staff had forced up costs. London Transport's surplus of £10m last year had been unreal, because of the shortage of 7,000 staff.

"There are already threatening signs that the vast revenue deficit into which we have been allowed to run will force the GLC into a curbside in our capital programme." One of the "sitting targets" here, he said, was the £6m-£10m planned for station modernization.

Sir Richard does not will his dislike for the GLC's low-fare policy: "All our market research has shown for many years that the feature passengers prize most is reliability," he said. "The next thing they attach importance to is the quality of the service."

The level of fares is lower down their list of priorities." The 3p bus fares will rise to 4p; 5p to 7p; 8p to 10p; 10p to 13p or 15p; 13p to 15p. The present 15p fare will remain unchanged.

On the Underground, the distance available for 5p falls to 0.8 mile. For 10p it falls to 1.6 mile in inner London, and 1.8 mile in the suburbs, from 2.8 miles and four miles respectively. For 15p it falls to 2.8 miles in inner London and four miles in the suburbs, from 5.4 miles and 6.5 miles respectively.

Concessions claim: The majority Labour group on the GLC last night, defended the increases they have approved (Christopher Warman writes). They said they had won a major concession in negotiations with London Transport, in keeping the new minimum fare to 4p rather than 5p.

Dame Evelyn Dennington, chairman of the transport committee said: "We lost quite a lot of money doing it but it is important that we have been able to cooperate."

Labour believes the new package will involve the least passenger loss of all possible options, and have also asked London Transport to consider extending free travel provisions for old-age pensioners to the Underground. The full council now has to give formal approval to London Transport's proposals.

Church is winning recruits, synod told

By Our Religious Affairs Correspondent
An unexpected rise in the number of potential recruits to the ministry was announced to the General Synod of the Church of England yesterday. The rate at which candidates for ordination are coming forward is 23 per cent higher than last year, and at the end of September the total, 287, exceeded by 10 the figure for the whole of 1973.

The total for 1974 was likely to be at least 340, and most of those coming forward were younger than in the previous year.

The Bishop of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich, the Right Rev Leslie Brown, said that in the same period this year there had been a substantial drop in the number of men recommended for the auxiliary (part-time) ministry.

He went on to caution the synod against drawing hasty conclusions. "Sudden changes of trend cannot be foreseen, and we cannot be sure if the present increase in men for the ordinary ministry will continue," he said.

The synod took the first step towards the amalgamation of the Church Commissioners with other central financial bodies in the Church of England, under the synod's general control.

At present the commissioners, who control and invest hundreds of millions of pounds for the church, are answerable to Parliament, and separate from the central board of finance.

The synod called for the setting up of a working party to consider the desirability and feasibility of setting up a unified financial and administrative structure.

Sir Arnold France, chairman of the board of finance, objected to the move because of the amount of work it would involve. He said the synod appeared to have failed to heed his warning of the gravity of the financial situation. No effort should be spared to deal with it, and a reorganization of finances would be a distraction.



BP's Vikoma miniskimmer in operation to remove oil from Bantry Bay.

New device tackles oil pollution

By Pearce Wright Science Correspondent
The strand of oil still forming along the shoreland of Bantry Bay at high tide from a Gulf Oil tanker leak is being swept up by a new device that skims the pollutant from the surface of the water. It is the first test in emergency conditions of equipment under investigation by the Department of Trade for the new pollution control centres being established round the United Kingdom.

The apparatus is part of a system developed by BP for about £500,000. In principle, an oil slick should be contained by a floating boom to allow a Skimmer to remove it. This method is designed to

avert risks to beaches from chemical dispersants that can create other ecological hazards. Experience in Bantry Bay indicates how slow progress has been in the seven years since the Torrey Canyon incident in obtaining a satisfactory scheme for coping with oil spillages.

BP is the first of the international oil giants to produce a system for containing and removing oil whether from a tanker or production platform in deep or shallow water, or for clearing pollution in harbours and inland waterways.

A coated nylon boom consisting of three tubes forms a corral to hold up to 1,500 tons of oil. A large version of the skimming equipment removes a hundred tons of oil an hour. A smaller design for water six to eight inches deep scoops 10 tons an hour.

Research into an effective way of containing and clearing oil was stimulated by the failure seven years ago on the Cornish coast, and by the need for safeguards in the North Sea. BP specialists believe

that the booms and skimmers, combined in a system called Vikoma, can cope with most conditions expected in the North Sea.

The company has established a number of emergency units, including two in Scotland, based on the new equipment, and it is being offered for the government control centres for an emergency service planned by the organization.

This service has calculated the worst conditions for which contingency plans are needed, basing its prediction on experience in the Middle East, Gulf of Mexico and west coast of America. The prediction is for a need to be equipped to remove two thousand tons of oil daily for two weeks.

Falling oil removal, the pollution control centres are being stocked with emulsifiers to disperse spillages. Depending on sea conditions and the type of material to be broken down, up to a gallon of emulsifier or detergent is needed to break each gallon of pollution into tiny droplets. As dispersants cost about 80p a gallon, there is an added incentive for a recovery method.

Residents of Covent Garden fear land deals

By Michael Horsnell
A call to Mr Crossland, Secretary of State for the Environment, to take a stronger lead in planning the future of Covent Garden was made yesterday by anxious residents of the area.

Mr James Monahan, a member of the Covent Garden Community Association which was formed to protect residents' interests after the departure of Mr Crossland to set up a joint development committee of local authorities and others with strategic planning powers.

Mr Monahan, an architect aged 24, said that three quarters of the vacant buildings in the "greater" Covent Garden area, bounded by New Oxford Street, High Holborn Street and Kingsway, had been bought by property developers since 1968.

He said the Greater London Council had no plans for the properties it has acquired from the Covent Garden Market Authority or for other buildings at present in market. He urged it to stop further "land packaging."

Mr Monahan wants the GLC to hand over planning power to a joint development committee but meanwhile to be up vacant property.

The Rev Austen William chairman of the community association, said: "We are facing a very real problem. The community association has been digging into it. We are immensely anxious because the situation that is likely to crop up."

Mr Monahan added: "I have failed miserably to get this land packaged, and the GLC is not going to do it. What we do know is that this is not going to be the people living and working in Covent Garden or the premises of London. The GLC should take a much more active role in controlling land packaging and land use."

Leading article, page

Medieval lid missing from All Souls

From Our Correspondent Oxford
The oldest and most valuable treasure of All Souls College, Oxford, a thirteenth-century lid of a hanap, a medieval wine cup or goblet, is missing. The police are investigating its disappearance.

The lid, which has been in the possession of the college for more than 400 years, was missed when a silver audit took place. It is regarded as priceless, but

a conservative estimate of its value, according to an expert, would be at least £15,000.

The lid was kept in a display case in a strongroom at the college. In 1972 it was sent to Canada for an exhibition at the National Gallery of Canadian Art, was returned, and checked at an audit the same year.

Its description has been circulated to museums and art authorities throughout the world.

Shaped like a nautilus seashell, the lid of champlévé enamel on gold-plated silver was made in Paris about 1300.

It has been suggested that the mounted nautilus shell, decorated with the arms of France, was the gift of Philip IV on the occasion of the marriage of Raoul de Nesle, Constable of France, to Isabelle of Hainault in 1297, and that it was commissioned by the king from his goldsmith, Guillaume Julien, who died in 1302.

Environmentalists seek investigation into alleged nuclear power plan

By John Young Planning Reporter
The Council for the Protection of Rural England has asked the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution to investigate Orford Ness, Suffolk, in the light of what the council believes is a plan to site a nuclear power station there.

Mr Christopher Hall, the Council's director, said yesterday that he had "inside intelligence" that the Central Electricity Generating Board was considering siting an experimental fast breeder reactor there, and said he feared the board might attempt to fore-

stall public discussions by secretly purchasing the land from its present owner, the Ministry of Defence.

Mr Hall declined to name his source. The information was first passed to Suffolk Preservation Society which wrote to the board last week asking if it was considering the fast breeder reactor or negotiating with the ministry. The society also asked about plans for other sites at Bradwell, Harwich and Weybourne, and pointed out that Orford Ness was within an area of outstanding natural beauty.

In a reply received yesterday, the board said it had made no decision on adopting

the fast breeder reactor, or the siting criteria to be used. It had opened no negotiations with the ministry yet for land in the area.

Orford Ness was an area examined by the re-nugent committee on defence lands. In its report, the committee recommended that northern half of the peninsula be used jointly by RAF and the USAF for research, should be retained for that purpose. About a third sand acres in the south area formerly used by United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority and essential to defence requirements should be disposed of.



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Challenge to business backing for the arts

By Kenneth Gosling Arts Reporter
Conflicting views on the extent to which industry should support the arts are expressed today in a dialogue between Mr Eric Moonman, MP, chairman of the Labour Party's industry committee, and Mr David Alexander, chairman of the Conservative Selsdon Group.

In a booklet published by the Foundation for Business Responsibilities, Mr Moonman argues in favour of business sponsorship, pointing out the scope that exists at local level. It can also stimulate a demand for action from the local authority, he says. Many of them spend the whole of their permitted 21p rate on arts and entertainment.

Mr Alexander, on the other hand, sees the function of the businessman as concentrating on producing wealth, which individuals can use to build up the country's cultural richness. The twin effect of providing subsidies was to make the public reluctant to meet the full cost of artistic activities and the producers more and more interested in courting those who handed them out.

Mr Moonman sees business' interest in the arts as starting with their own business, few of which showed any sense of adventure. *Business and the Arts* (Foundation for Business Responsibilities, Room 18-11 Portland House, Stag Place, London, SW1E 5BJ; 40p).

Greater London Council Tuesday, November Leisure pursuits still vital in economic gloom

By Our Local Government Correspondent
Even at this time of economic peril it was vital to maintain the provision for arts and recreation in London, the Greater London Council decided at its meeting last night.

The capital appeared at times to be in a state of siege against imminent doom as members debated the priorities to be accorded to the arts and leisure in the present circumstances. The bright example of Myra Hess in the war and of the Festival of Britain after it were cited as illustrations to raise the public spirit in those days of economic stringency. All but one of the members who spoke emphasized the need to maintain the momentum of the council's programme for the arts and to spend more money on the provision of recreational facilities. The exception was Mr Frank Smith (Beckenham, C).

Mr Smith was the first to speak on a report prepared by the policy and resources committee and the arts and recreation committee on "whether the proportion of the council's total budget devoted to arts and recreation is sufficient to achieve the declared aims of the council to enhance the arts and improve recreational facilities throughout Greater London and if not what action is proposed to remedy the situation".

The report stated that in the present financial year the budget for arts and recreation was £14.2m, which was 0.8 per cent and 6.1 per cent on capital and revenue accounts respectively. It was estimated that the council would spend a further £45m, making a total of some £60m, or 4 per cent of local government expenditure throughout London.

The report concluded that the allocation of four per cent of local government spending in London appeared inadequate in relation to the rising demand and to the conclusion of the House of Lords select committee that local government

should be the principal provider of recreation facilities suggested various initiatives such as collaborative projects such as the community arts schools preservation facilities, encouragement of investment by outside commercial agents but stated that while they might temporarily ease the burden they cannot defer indefinitely the need for some increase in the scale of budget provision for arts and recreation."

Mr Smith, describing Louisa as a sleazy pop culture tradition of the capital which everybody was proud included Soho, bingo halls, clubs and dirty films. Arguing strongly against the spending more money on arts and recreation he said: "We are in the middle of a severe financial crisis. We get pious words cutting down on spending, there is still the intention of spending a lot of money."

The money spent on the arts in London was equivalent to paid by every family, he said. The great mass of the population would prefer to stand on their own feet and provide their own entertainment. The time came to do without some of these expensive frills."

Mrs Enid Wistrich (Heston, Lab), pointed out that while she was willing to spend money on recreation for her children during their education the moment when the child left school the provision of arts and recreation ended and for commercial provision. She argued for the spreading facilities throughout the Greater London area to redress imbalances where, for example the open spaces were outer London and all the arts were concentrated in inner London.

Mr Bernard Brook-Parker (Romford, C), said that answer to the questions posed in the report was that though money was being spent on the arts and not much being done.

Union accuses opera company after sackings

The English National Opera company was accused last night of breaking a procedure agreement over the dismissal of 46 electricians and scene-shifters at the London Coliseum which led to the cancellation of a performance of Verdi's *A Masked Ball*.

The National Association of Theatrical and Kinematograph Employees, whose overtime ban led to the abandonment of a programme last Thursday, called on the management to conform to the agreement or face official dispute action.

The company said overtime was an agreed regular feature of certain productions.

Gambling defended

Gambling was exciting and it would be wrong to try to stop it, the Bishop of Durham, Dr John Habgood, said yesterday. Gambling might fulfil a need for people whose prospects were dim and give them something to dream about.

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President Gato warned match Communist strength

London, Nov 5.—Dr James Gato, Secretary of the Warsaw Pact, today called for a match between the Warsaw Pact's growing strength in Europe and warned the Atlantic alliance against any tendency to "a military museum".

Growing tide of protest resignations against shift to right in Spain

From Our Correspondent Madrid, Nov 5 Letters of resignation piled up on desks at various ministries in Madrid today in the wake of an apparent shift to the right in domestic politics.



Roman security: fully-equipped anti-riot police ready to protect Dr Kissinger yesterday.

Premier's regret over Lisbon riots

Lisbon, Nov 5.—Senhor Vasco Goncalves, the Portuguese Prime Minister, today expressed regret to a centre-right party whose rally last night was marred by street riots in which 36 people were injured.

Damages claimed from wine trial defendants

From Our Own Correspondent Paris, Nov 5 The Federation of the Producers of Table Wines of France and the National Institute for Appellation Contrôlée Wines today filed demands for extensive damages before the court now hearing the Bordeaux wine case.

Lisbon, Nov 5.—Senhor Vasco Goncalves, the Portuguese Prime Minister, today expressed regret to a centre-right party whose rally last night was marred by street riots in which 36 people were injured.

Community's aid policy to embrace British concept

From Roger Berthoud Brussels, Nov 5 The European Community's development aid should distinguish more sharply between the degree of need within the Third World, the Commission recommends in a reappraisal of aid policy presented to the Nine and published today.

US-Soviet strategic arms talks are adjourned

From Our Correspondent Geneva, Nov 5 The strategic arms limitation talks between the United States and the Soviet Union adjourned today for a "brief recess".

Anglo-French agreement on New Hebrides

Britain and France have agreed to take new measures to encourage the further political and economic development of the New Hebrides, their condominium in the Pacific, a joint communiqué said yesterday.

EEC continues to strengthen Asian trade ties

From Our Own Correspondent Brussels, Nov 5 In line with its commitment to strengthen trading ties with Commonwealth and other countries in Asia the European Community has opened negotiations with Pakistan and Ceylon for the conclusion of commercial cooperation agreements.

Unions boycott EEC talks

From Our Own Correspondent Brussels, Nov 5 Most European trade unions today boycotted a Community symposium which they were invited to attend together with representatives of the Commission, member governments of the EEC and employers' organizations.

US-Soviet strategic arms talks are adjourned

From Our Correspondent Geneva, Nov 5 The strategic arms limitation talks between the United States and the Soviet Union adjourned today for a "brief recess".



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OVERSEAS

Mr Rabin ready for showdown with US on role of PLO

From Eric Marsden Jerusalem, Nov 5 Two days before Dr Kissinger's arrival in Jerusalem, Mr Rabin, the Prime Minister, today reiterated Israel's refusal to negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organisation over the future of the West Bank. Speaking in the Knesset, he rejected outright the idea of any contact with a guerrilla organization whose aim was to destroy Israel by violence. He condemned the decisions of the PLO to accept a ceasefire at Rabat, which appointed the PLO as custodian of the West Bank and Gaza in place of Jordan, saying such decisions were designed to interrupt progress to peace and to encourage terrorism. He said the United Nations had made a serious moral and political error by inviting the PLO to address it. Mr Rabin's tough line foreshadows a confrontation with Dr Kissinger, who is expected to see 'radical' moves from Israel's leaders. In spite of denials, this can only mean that he wants them to find a way of talking to the guerrilla movement, though not necessarily in public. Mr Simcha Dinitz, Israel's Ambassador in Washington, said Dr Kissinger was expected to see 'radical' moves from Israel's leaders. In spite of denials, this can only mean that he wants them to find a way of talking to the guerrilla movement, though not necessarily in public. Mr Simcha Dinitz, Israel's Ambassador in Washington, said Dr Kissinger was expected to see 'radical' moves from Israel's leaders. In spite of denials, this can only mean that he wants them to find a way of talking to the guerrilla movement, though not necessarily in public.

Lebanese village head seized in Israel raid

Jerusalem, Nov 5—Israeli troops crossed into southern Lebanon early today, blew up a house used by Palestinian guerrillas and returned with two suspected guerrilla collaborators, the military command said. The raid was directed at the village of Madaya, five miles north of the Israel frontier settlement of Adamit. After blowing up the house, the Israeli raiding party returned with a village leader and one of his sons. The command said that both were being questioned. It was the second such search-and-destroy mission into southern Lebanon within a week. On Friday, an Israeli unit blew up two houses in the village of Bidat, the command said, and had been used by guerrillas. Beirut, Nov 5—An Israeli force estimated at 150 men landed today from helicopters at the south Lebanese town of Majdaloun, blew up the house of its Mukhtar (headman), then set fire to the house. Witnesses said that the helicopters had overflown the town shortly before sunrise.

Rain dampens hopes of Republican voters

Washington, Nov 5 Rain today ended a balmy Indian summer across much of the populous eastern half of the United States and is expected to affect the turnout in today's national elections. Despite White House detection of chinks in the Republican Party's clouds, most professional predictions held firm for strong Democratic gains, with the possibility of a deluge of 43.8 per cent of the voters, but the electorate. The figures reveal the dismal fact that turnout for mid-term congressional elections is always low. In 1970, for instance, after what was considered to be an overheated campaign, the turnout was 43.8 per cent of the eligible voting population. In the 1972 presidential election it was little better, 45.57 per cent. Professional polling predictions put Democratic gains in the Senate between five and six, with the party hoping for as many as nine. In the House the range is between 20 and 40 Democratic gains, with the possibility of many more. Between five and seven Republican governorships are reckoned in jeopardy. For Mr Ford's spectre of a legislative "dictatorship" to materialize, the Democrats need 65 plus seats in the Senate, 290 seats in the House, plus the certainty they would all always vote together to override presidential vetoes—past behaviour suggests they would never do so.

Simonstown open to S Africa's 'friends'

From Michael Knipe Cape Town, Nov 5 Mr P. W. Botha, the Minister of Defence, has offered the facilities of the Simonstown naval base to any friendly powers prepared to cooperate with South Africa in the defence of the Cape sea route. Speaking last night with the knowledge of the controversy raging in Britain over the Royal Navy's use of the facilities, Mr Botha clearly had France and the United States in mind as prospective replacements, should the British Government decide to withdraw from the Simonstown agreement. Mr Botha, who in the past has said that South Africa might end the agreement unless Britain met its arms commitments, made no threats last night. Referring to the reports that Britain was about to tear up the agreement, he said he had no official knowledge that the agreement was being terminated. He emphasized that the Simonstown facilities were meant to serve not only South Africa, but were there "to help every country in the free world which is friendly towards us." South Africa would be prepared to enter into agreements with other nations on the use of the base, if it was in South Africa's interest, he said. Mr Botha, who was addressing the Cape Nationalist Party conference, emphasized the importance of the Cape sea route was recognized by military experts and he hoped that in time it would also be recognized by political leaders. Welcoming Mr Botha's calm response to the British review of the agreement, the Cape Argus noted in a leading article today that South Africa was "a captive ally" of the West and could not use Simonstown as a bargaining counter. The republic was in no position to defy aggression by any of the big Western powers should they really need it to meet communist threats, the paper said. Nigel, South Africa, Nov 5—Mr Vorster, the South African Prime Minister, tonight thanked Britain, France and the United States for keeping his country in the United Nations. Leading article, page 15

Dr Kissinger in Cairo talks with President Sadat

From Edward Mortimer Cairo, Nov 5 An ailing President Sadat held talks with Mr Yassir Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), here today, shortly before the arrival of Henry Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, arrived from Rome, to begin yet another tour of Middle East capitals. Mr Sadat was reported by the official Middle East News Agency as having influenza. Today's meeting with Mr Arafat further emphasizes President Sadat's determination to involve the PLO in his efforts to reach a peaceful settlement with Israel. He may well have asked the PLO leader for assurances which would make it easier to persuade Dr Kissinger, and through him the Israel Government, to accept the PLO as a participant in the Geneva peace conference. They may also have discussed the Palestine debate in the United Nations General Assembly, which is due to start next week, and the possibility of forming a provisional Palestinian government once the debate is over. It is thought likely here that such a government would establish its headquarters in Cairo. Dr Kissinger told reporters on arrival: "The United States stands ready, as it has through the past year, to be helpful to the parties in making rapid progress towards peace."

Home rule comes to Washington

From Patrick Brogan Washington, Nov 5 Home rule has come at last to Washington, and optimistic politicians hope that 40 per cent of the voters in the District of Columbia will exercise their rights today. They will probably not know for several days. When the district last voted, in the primaries last summer, voters were not given a vote, under umbrellas, parasols, sheets of transparent plastic or folded newspapers to protect them from the downpour. The rain stopped in the middle of the morning and those running the polling stations hoped that the weather would not affect the turnout. The region has been enjoying an extended Indian summer, with the daily temperature rising to more than 80°F for the past week or two. There have been balmy breezes with no rain, and the sudden reversion to muggy nor-

Treason trial of 50 junta men opens in Athens

From Our Correspondent Athens, Nov 5 The Athens director of prosecutions opened today criminal proceedings on charges of high treason and military revolt against the former dictators, Mr George Papadopoulos, the ousted President, and Generals Demetrios Ioannidis, as well as 48 other members of the fallen junta. High treason is punishable by imprisonment between five years and life, but military revolt carries the death penalty for the instigators and the highest ranking officer in the conspiracy. Mr Menelaos Koutsakos, the prosecutor, took this action after the Appeals Council had ruled on Friday that there was ground for indicting the junta on charges of treason in connection with the coup of April 21, 1967. Lawyers had also been lodged by individual lawyers. The council appointed an appeal judge as investigating magistrate.

Korchnoi scores first win over Karpov

Moscow, Nov 5—Viktor Korchnoi defeated Anatoly Karpov tonight for the first time in their world chess final and kept alive his slim hopes of winning the match. Korchnoi won on the seventeenth move of their adjourned nineteenth game to make the score 3-1 in favour of Karpov. The first man to win five games in the 24-game series earns the right to play Bobby Fischer for the world championship. When the nineteenth game was adjourned last night a draw seemed likely. But Korchnoi, who is 43, went for victory today and forced Karpov to concede after a further four hours' play. These were the moves of the complete game with Korchnoi playing white.

Plea to oil nations on food imports

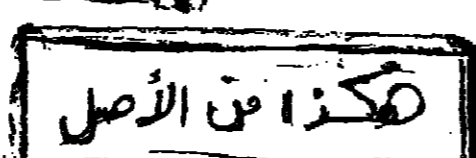
Continued from page 1 of oil as a contribution? Will we pool our strengths and progress together, or test our strengths and progress together? In broad terms he accepted the American responsibility for giving a lead to the world. President Ford has instructed me to declare on behalf of the United States: We regard our good fortune and strength in the field of food as a global trust. We recognize the responsibilities we bear by virtue of our extraordinary productivity, our advanced technology, and our tradition of assistance. That is why we proposed this conference, that is why the Secretary of State is giving this address. The United States will make a major effort to match its capacity to the magnitude of the challenge. We are convinced that the collective response will have an important influence on the nature of the world that our children inherit. He saw this challenge as a minimum objective to more than double food production in the next quarter of a century and improve its quality, and proposed a comprehensive programme of urgent, cooperative worldwide action on five fronts: Increasing the production of food exporters; Accelerating production in developing countries; Improving means of food distribution and financing; Enhancing food quality; Ensuring security against food emergencies. He dealt in detail with each issue but it is probably the last of the five that carries the heaviest charge of significance to delegates hoping to see genuine agreement on international cooperation emerge from this meeting. He said that the United States shared the view of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization that a cooperative multilateral system was essential for greater equity and efficiency. We therefore propose that this conference organize a reserves coordinating group to negotiate a detailed agreement on an international system of nationally held grain reserves at the earliest possible time. It should include all the major exporters as well as those whose imports needs are likely to be greatest. "This group's work should be carried out in close cooperation with other international efforts to improve the world trading system." He felt that this reserves system should include the following elements: Exchange of information on levels of reserve and working stocks, on crop prospects and on intentions regarding imports or exports. Agreement on the size of global reserves required to protect against famine and price fluctuations. Sharing the responsibility for holding reserves. Procedures for adjustment of reserves. In general, these proposals are somewhat behind the views of United Nations officials, who prefer talk in more specific terms of a food bank. They are still further behind the demands put forward yesterday by Lady Jackson's group of experts who called for a world food security council to face the problem in the way that the existing Security Council had faced the threat of war. But at least it can be said that the wording was less stringent than that of Mr Earl Butz, the American Secretary for Agriculture and leader of the American delegation here. Last night a press conference he wanted international action to go no farther than "guidance" and he rejected both international control and international ownership of reserves. Mr Butz was also insistent that the conference should not be misled along the path of debating distribution when production was the main point. Once again Dr Kissinger was more flexible and volunteered

The sun is everywhere in MEXICO

Advertisement for Mexico featuring a sun emblem, text about age-old symbols, and a list of travel agents. Includes the text: 'Age-old symbols become reality. The same sun - which today gilds Mexico's Pacific and Caribbean beaches...' and 'Numerous daily flights link Europe with Mexico'.

Judge shot dead

Wanaque, New Jersey, Nov 5—Judge Joseph Crescente, aged 71, was murdered as he presided in a Wanaque courtroom. He was shot in the back by a man who fired through a window. He died later in hospital.—Reuter.



OVERSEAS

nonstop
en to
Africa
friends

Judge Sirica detects in incriminating word on Nixon tape

Patrick Brogan
Washington, Nov 5
There was more bad news for
east one of the five defend-
ers at the Watergate trial
y. Judge John Sirica, who is
siding, said that he distinctly
heard Mr. H. R. Haldeman use
word "Gemstone" in a tape-
recording of a conversation with
President Nixon on June 23,
1972.

his is the "resignation"
which showed that Mr.
Nixon knew about the cover-up
week after the Watergate
glary. Mr. Haldeman was
his chief of staff and
"Gemstone" was the code name
the bugging operation. Mr.
Haldeman has claimed that he
knew nothing about it, or the
cover-up itself, until months later.
The defence lawyers disagree
with the judge. They heard an
intelligible "where he
said "Gemstone". The White
House, too, missed the word
in its transcript of the tape
last August. Later
the week the jury (and the
reporters and spectators) will
decide for themselves.

Meanwhile a prominent
Washington lawyer, Mr. William
French, who once represented
one of the Watergate burglars,
Howard Hunt, is in deep
trouble. He confessed to the
burglars and prosecutors, and
swore under oath to a grand
jury that he had in his posses-
sion a memorandum from Mr.
Nixon, dated November 14, 1972,
which his client demanded
him to keep quiet and also
to drop his name from the
cover-up. The President can
grant pardon and the memoran-
dum, which claimed that the Water-
gate burglars had received
instructions on this point, there-
fore implicated Mr. Nixon. It
implicated members of the
White House staff for whom, Mr.

Pravda says gold can help fight inflation

Moscow, Nov 5.—The Soviet
Communist Party newspaper
Pravda today called on western
countries to make their curren-
cies freely convertible into
gold and said this would help
control inflation in the non-
communist world.

At the same time, it suggested
that the West could also find
a way out of its current diffi-
culties if it cut back radically
on military spending and
worked for equitable trade co-
operation with the communist
countries.

In an article by A. Stadni-
chenko, Pravda said there had
been "movements in the direc-
tion of a positive attitude to the
currency role of gold".

Mr. Stadnichenko continued:
"But as a whole the capitalist
world and especially the devel-
oping countries still cannot
shake off the dollar burden
which is stimulating inflation."
"To make it possible to fight
successfully against the threat-
ening inflationary process in the
capitalist world, truly radical de-
flationary measures on a broad
international scale are needed.
Among such measures a far
from unimportant role would
be played by the restoration of
the convertibility of national
currencies, and of course that
includes the dollar, into gold."

Mr. Stadnichenko said one of
the main causes of western in-
flation was booming military
expenditure.

He added: "Only by follow-
ing home and foreign policies
directed at the relaxation of
world tensions and limiting
militarism in all its forms can
a recovery of the monetary sys-
tem in the capitalist world and
a real struggle against inflation
be made possible."
"What is needed is not
pledges but real steps aimed
at halting the arms race and en-
suring general security and the
search for means of equitable
and mutually advantageous co-
operation between all states
regardless of their social sys-
tems."—Reuter.

Tokyo strikes will greet Mr Ford

Peter Hazelhurst
Tokyo, Nov 5
President Ford will be
greeted by a series of protest
rallies and political demonstra-
tions when he arrives in Tokyo
November 18 to begin a
three-day official tour of a
country considered to be the
United States' strongest ally in
the Orient.

A "vanguard" of White
House officials and secret ser-
vants arrived in Tokyo
yesterday to prepare the way,
powerful unions and left-
wing opposition parties made
clear that they will push
their plans to harass both the ruling
party and Mr Ford if the United
States does not cancel the
planned visit.

While left-wing forces would
protest against such a
visit as a matter of course,
American feelings were
notably strengthened by
reports that United States
naval vessels had carried nu-
clear weapons into Japanese
waters in violation of the terms
of the security treaty between
the two countries. The Govern-
ment is painfully aware that in
Tokyo, Mr. Kishi, who was Prime
Minister at the time, had to
step down after militant demon-
strators, protesting against the
location of the Security
Agency, forced President Eisen-

hower to cancel a visit to
Tokyo at the last minute.

The opposition and trade
unions have already demon-
strated that they are capable
of gathering two to three mil-
lion demonstrators in Tokyo
on the strength of the issue
and while Government officials
and members of the ruling
party are putting on a brave
face a member of the Foreign
Office privately admits: "we
are apprehensive."

Mr. Susumu Nakaido, the
ruling party's influential Cabinet
secretary, met leaders of the
opposition today in an attempt
to persuade them to welcome
Mr Ford. However, apart from
the minor Democratic Socialist
Party which welcomes the
visit, the leaders of the Japan
Socialist Party and the
Communist Party apparently
turned deaf ears to Mr. Nika-
ido's pleas.

The established opposition
will apparently use the demon-
strations as a double-edged
sword to embarrass both the
American President and Mr
Tanaka, the Japanese Prime
Minister, who is at present
visiting Australia and Burma.
In the first place the demon-
strations, according to Commu-
nist organizers, could force the
Government to resort to trans-
porting the President by heli-
copter between the airport and
the state guest house in the
centre of the city. "It would look
slightly strange if the Presi-
dent could not get close to the
people in a country which is
an ally, while he could prob-
ably move freely among

crowds in the Soviet Union or
China," an American diplomat
said.

Apart from the problem of
the demonstrations organized
by the established opposition,
the police face another security
headache: the unknown
reaction of the radical and
erratic Red Guard movement.

The opposition also intends
to organize demonstrations
during President Ford's visit
in response to recent allegations
that Mr Tanaka has evaded
taxes and used his position to
further his private business in-
terests. According to strategists
in the opposition camp, this
will emphasize that President
Ford is dealing with a Japan-
ese leader who is considered a
spent force.

While the left has so far
failed to conjure up the mea-
sure of feeling which pre-
vented President Eisenhower
from visiting the country in
1960, the planned demonstra-
tions do present the Govern-
ment with a formidable prob-
lem.

Seoul, Nov 5.—The South
Korean Army security com-
mand said today that it had
arrested 18 people accused of
spying for North Korea. The
arrests were made on October
10.

The command alleged that
the group was headed by Mr
Chin Du Kyon, aged 46, and
included eight spies and their
10 intentional or unintentional
helpers. Mr Chin was residing
in Japan and all the others in
South Korea.—UPS.

thalidomide children to be given £915,000

Our Correspondent
Melbourne, Nov 5
The Supreme Court of New
South Wales today Mr. H. L.
Gibson QC, the Master, or-
dered a chemical company to
pay £915,500 (£915,500) in
compensation to the parents of
thalidomide children in New
South Wales.

The court was told that the
children had been made by the
British Company (Bio-
chemicals) Ltd, manufacturers
of a product which contained
thalidomide. Damages had been
paid for varying effects on
children born after the
parents had allegedly taken the
drug during pregnancy.

The trust fund to administer the
payments had been set up and
the company incorporated, en-
titled the Thalidomide Founda-
tion Ltd.

The Master ruled that the
total amounts to be paid to
children should not be made

Aviation chief's move to stop fuel price rise

From Our Correspondent
Melbourne, Nov 5
In an effort to persuade Mr
Whitlam's Government to
change its mind about increas-
ing the price of aviation fuel
for overseas aircraft, Mr Kaut
Hammarström, director-general
of the International Aviation
Transport Association (IATA),
arrived in Australia today.

Recently federal ministers
accused overseas airlines of
filling up their aircraft with
aviation fuel when in Australia
because the fuel costs less than
half the overseas price. They
added that the Government
would raise the Australian fuel
price to the level of interna-
tional rates to end the prac-
tice.

Mr Hammarström said he
proposed to discuss the issue
with Mr Rex Connor, the
Minister for Minerals and
Energy, and Mr Charles Jones,
the Minister for Transport. He
would point out to them that

the action they proposed would
inevitably result in large
increases in airline fares, which
the public travelling overseas
would have to pay.

He would, he said, also
emphasize the seriousness of the
Australian proposal because of
the world-wide precedent it
would create. Other Govern-
ments might be influenced to
follow the Australian example
with alarming consequences to
world aviation.

Many overseas aviation
companies were already in serious
financial straits, Mr Hammar-
ström noted. Fuel charges were
responsible for 30 per cent of
their costs and substantial
increases in the price of fuel
would be crucial. International
aviation had become such a
vital factor in world communi-
cations that drastic action along
the lines suggested by Australia
could inflict a crippling blow to
its continuation on the present
scale.

TIME

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Criticized officials 'work with masses' in China

From David Bonavia
Peking, Nov 5
High-ranking Chinese offi-
cials and military commanders,
some of whom were severely
criticized in this year's wall
poster campaigns, have been
taking time off from their nor-
mal tasks to work with the
masses in factories and trans-
port organizations.

Official reports from seven
provinces today tell of senior
party officials, commanders
and political commissars taking
part in manual labour in a
movement which was started

up with a report two days ago
from Huhhot, the capital of
Inner Mongolia.

In Peking, Mr Ni Chih-fu, an
alternate member of the
party's Politburo, was the most
senior person to do manual
labour at the capital's iron and
steel company.

Reports of similar activities
have come from the provinces
of Shantung, Hunan, Shensi
and Shansi. They specifically
name several senior officials
who were the targets of sharp
attacks in wall posters during
the spring and summer.

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Talks on picketing law continue: growing pressure for change

House of Commons

MR BLAKER (South Bedfordshire, C) asked the Secretary of State for Employment for a statement on his intentions about the law on picketing.

MR FOOT (Ebbw Vale, Lab)—Discussions on this matter are still continuing.

MR BLAKER—Is it proposed to provide legislation which would enable pickets to compel people to stop on the Queen's Highway? If he does that, he will meet with strenuous opposition. (Conservative cheers and Labour interruptions.)

MR FOOT—We had some discussions on this question when the previous legislation was going through and we said the matter would be dealt with in our Employment Protection Bill when it comes forward. There will be ample time for the Commons to debate our proposals when that happens.

MR ASHTON (Bassetlaw, Lab)—It is not much use bringing in new laws when the 1875 Conspiracy Act, which was applied to the Sirembury pickets, is still in existence.

Is it not an outrage that ancient laws can be used against trade unionists going about their lawful business? (Conservative protests.)

MR FOOT—I know there is strong feeling about the application of the 1875 Act, but it is a question for the Home Secretary.

MR STANLEY (Tonbridge and Malling, C)—The minister said he would consider introducing regulations governing how the right to picket peacefully would be exercised. Is he considering making a regulation prescribing the maximum number of people who can picket at any one place and at any one time?

MR FOOT—That is one of the aspects we will consider. It needs careful consideration.

MR FLANNERY (Sheffield, Hillsborough, Lab)—There is a strike and planned march today by working people about the Sirembury pickets. This is liable to snowball throughout the country until we have a situation similar to the five Peantons dockers. Will the Minister see not only that these unjust sentences are mitigated but that there is a free pardon for men whom many people believe to be innocent (Conservative protests.)

MR FOOT—This is a matter for the Home Secretary and I am sure he will take into account all the representations made to him.

MR CHURCHILL (Stretford, C)—Can the minister give an undertaking that in any legislation he will in no way infringe the rights of the individual employee and trade unionist to attend their place of work free from the fear of intimidation? (Conservative cheers and Labour interruptions.)

MR FOOT—We are very much concerned to protect civil liberties in this matter. I only wish some

Conservative MPs showed equal concern. (Labour cheers.)

SIR DEREK WALKER-SMITH (East Hertfordshire, C)—Will the minister state that whatever changes are made in the law the basic principle of our picketing law, as recently reaffirmed in the Broome case, is maintained—namely, that a picket may invite a person to stop for the purpose of peaceful persuasion but must not stop or detain him against his will? (Conservative cheers.)

MR FOOT—Certainly, we on this side cannot accept the legislative provisions are those that may be the outcome of judicial decisions. That is not what our history seems to sustain. Therefore we will consider that judgment along with the other matters when we are seeking to establish the right of peaceful picketing. (Labour cheers.)

The law has remained virtually unchanged, with some judicial glosses, since 1908. It is preferable to have an adequate discussion to take place to see how the law can be brought up to date.

MR HAYHOE (Hounslow, Brentford and Isleworth, C)—Will the minister support the Home Secretary in resisting demands for early pardons or early parole for the Sirembury pickets? (Conservative cheers.)

MR FOOT—On the law of picketing I am happy to answer Mr Hayhoe that I am engaged in amicable discussions with the Home Secretary.

Exceptional awards raised index

SIR JOHN HALL (Wycombe, C) asked the Secretary of State for Employment to what extent basic hourly wage rates and average earnings had exceeded the increase in the cost of living during the six months to September, 1974.

MR BOOTH, Minister of State (Barrow-in-Furness, Lab)—Between March and September, 1974, the general index of retail prices rose by 3.2 per cent and the index of basic hourly wage rates rose by 14.6 per cent. The index of average earnings for September, 1974, will not be available until later this month.

It is important to remember that since the end of the statutory pay policy in July a number of exceptional settlements have been made, for example, for Postmen and British Rail, to correct the worst of the pay anomalies and inequities arising from the operation of the statutory code. Additional payments have also been made as a result of increases in London allowances.

SIR J. HALL—His figures show that the increases granted over recent months have added to the inflationary spiral. There are others now in the pipeline which will still further add to this spiral.

MR BOOTH—Over the six months from August 1973, to February, 1974, the index of retail prices rose by 8.3 per cent, compared with the 8.2 per cent I gave in the reply. There is no evidence on that basis that there has been an enormous increase in the inflationary spiral. On the contrary.

As for the attempt the Government are making to insure that there is not a dramatic increase, we do not expect to see a repeat of the sort of claims which came forward as a result of the undertaking given in the Government's contract wages policy to deal with the particular anomalies in the public sector.

Spreading democracy throughout industry

MR McCRINDLE (Brentwood and Ongar, C) asked if the Secretary of State for Employment will make a statement on Government policy on employee participation in industry.

MR FOOT, Secretary of State for Employment (Ebbw Vale, Lab)—The Government are committed to a far-reaching extension of industrial democracy in both the private and public sectors. We are considering how this can best be achieved.

MR McCRINDLE—Has he seen the suggestion that in return for a reduction in corporation tax employers might be encouraged to set up trust funds with the purpose of enabling employees to buy equity shares in the company and entitled to elect trustees with the possible of one trustee being on the board of directors?

On the assumption that Mr Foot and the Government really believe in a mixed economy in this country would he give this serious consideration?

MR FOOT—We will give it due consideration. (Labour laughter.) I do not believe that any proposal in the field can be considered anything which can be done about corporation tax by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. They are two separate questions.

I believe in the importance of the development of industrial democracy in this country and we wish to have the fullest discussions possible on the legislation which will be brought forward in this Parliament.

MR CRYER (Keighley, Lab)—Since 1946 workers' control has been the basic purpose of nationalization. Publicly-owned industries should be the pacemakers in workers' control.

Will the minister accept that the Government have a first rate opportunity now of ensuring that appointees in these top-heavy organizations are got rid of and

shopfloor workers have a real say in decision making? Will he also ensure that trade unionists and the Institute of Workers' Control are consulted in the shaping of any legislation?

MR FOOT—Recent discussion and public debate about industrial democracy has taken on a much wider and broader aspect than in years past. We must now be developing legislation. I cannot say that we will introduce legislation immediately but in any case I do not think that matters there cannot be developments in industrial democracy before legislation is brought forward.

MR CYRIL SMITH (Rochdale, Lab)—Will Mr Foot take into account the millions of workers in this country who are not members of trade unions when he talks about workers' control?

MR FOOT—One of the best ways in which we can encourage industrial democracy generally is to encourage trade union recruitment and we are doing everything in our power to assist that.

MR PRIOR, Opposition spokesman on employment (Lowestoft, C)—Will he take into account that on this footing we would try and proceed with as much agreement as possible and there should be widespread consultation. On the question of workers' control in the public-owned sector, will he prefer workers' control to be by Mr Gorham or Mr Scargill?

MR FOOT—On the first part of the question, there will be rejoicing in heaven and everywhere else at his conversion to industrial democracy.

On the second question, it would be unhelpful for me to reply to a question which was intended not to cause national unity or unity in the mining industry. He should try and catch up with his own party's election peroration. (Labour laughter.)

Unemployment jibe angers Tories

MR ROST (South-East Derbyshire, C) asked what was the Secretary of State for Employment's estimate of the number of registered unemployed this winter.

MR FRASER, Under-Secretary of State (Lambeth, Norwood, Lab)—At the time of the count on October 14 it was estimated that in Great Britain nearly 613,000 were registered unemployed. It is not the practice of this Administration, nor has it been of previous administrations, to publish forecasts of unemployment.

MR ROST—When will the Government realize that the only way they can now prevent a massive rise in unemployment is to curb wage inflation and restore some cash and confidence to industry? What hope is there of that under this Government's policies?

MR FRASER—Some Conservative MPs appear to have a vested interest in high unemployment. (Conservative protests.) In the last month unemployment has

fallen by 0.1 per cent, and it is the Government's policy to maintain employment at as high a level as possible.

MR MOLLOY (Ealing, North, Lab)—There are people in this House and outside who are making frightening forecasts. If these forecasts do not come true they will be disappointed. Will he do his best to see that such wilful thinking does not come to fruition?

MR FRASER—I give that assurance. I am not prepared to make forecasts about unemployment. Those made only a few months ago varied between 550,000 and one million for the present time, which shows how dangerous it is.

MR SPRIGGS (St Helens, Lab)—There is suspicion throughout the country that some employers are deliberately running down their industries and creating unemployment. Can he confirm that?

MR FRASER—I would be grateful for any evidence.

SIR NIGEL FISHER (Kingston upon Thames, Surbiton, C)—Can he substantiate his extraordinary statement that some Conservative MPs have a vested interest in unemployment?

MR FRASER—I would have thought there was a dispute in the Conservative Party about whether unemployment should go up or down. I believe there is an interest among some people in seeing the prospect of doom coming true.

MR HAYHOE (Hounslow, Brentford and Isleworth, C)—Will Mr Fraser have the decency to withdraw the monstrous allegation about some Conservative MPs having a vested interest in unemployment? (Conservative cheers.) Can he confirm the estimate given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer during the election campaign that it was his judgment that unemployment during the next year would remain at well under a million?

MR FRASER—I see no reason to dissent from that.

Farmers urged to stop their protests

MR CLEDWYN HUGHES (Aberystwyth, Lab) asked the Home Secretary whether, in the light of disturbances at the port of Rhyl last night, he was satisfied that the security arrangements there and in other cattle ports were adequate.

MR BOY JENKINS (Birmingham, Stockport, Lab)—I have been in touch with the chief constable for the areas concerned, in whom rests the responsibility for operations to maintain peace and order at the ports. It has been widely reported, it has been attempted, particularly at Rhyl, to prevent the unloading of cattle, and there were disturbances last night, as a result of which 10 people were arrested. Some limited damage was done to police and other property at Rhyl and one or two minor injuries were sustained. I understand attempts have also been made to obstruct the movement of cattle.

The chief constable of W Wales has concentrated up to order and to keep the peace. I understand that the police are necessarily spread over a wide area, there are problems in bringing adequate strength to bear at specific ports and the success of mutual aid arrangements I have worked well. Plainly, ever, there is a threat not only to safety and order, but also to the demonstrators gather in dock and I very much hope that demonstrations will now cease.

MR CLEDWYN HUGHES—Will you be pleased to leave and danger to life is: deplored and does not have support of the farming union. Clear statements of policy on ports of live cattle from Ireland will help us in preparing legislation. I cannot say that we will introduce legislation immediately but in any case I do not think that matters there cannot be developments in industrial democracy before legislation is brought forward.

MR JENKINS—I shall copy Mr Hughes's message to the Minister of Agriculture, but I am sure that Mr Hughes and the majority of the industry are aware that the way to demonst

MR WYN ROBERTS (Coventry, Lab)—Does the Home Secretary reports of disturbances in ports? Does he know what organizing them and who is behind them? Is there any evidence that men with a h

MR JENKINS—Not so far as I am aware but I will make it clear. There were 15 pickets at Rhyl today and a boat had recently arrived. At Rhyl it was not carrying live cattle and there is a picket at the gates where 300 or 400 people gathered this morning.

MR GWYNFOR (Cardiff, Lab)—Normally, in the case of Wales have been driven to kind of unprecedented act the long history of unconcerned complacency by the Government the increasingly desperate agricultural situation. The Government should do a few things, such as raising the b, the export of livestock, get bottom to the price of beef giving an injection so that it could pay for hay.

Hundreds of thousands of will starve this winter unless Government can give assistance.

MR JENKINS—Whatever Government has it has not long history. Mr Evans's will be taken into account. Minister of Agriculture but I the farmers of Wales will be the long history of pea

MR PYM, Opposition spokesman on agriculture (Cambridge, Lab)—While none of us think the kind of demonstration I to this kind of scene can be held, the root cause is the despair in the livestock sector the industry no longer has chance in the Minister of Agriculture.

MR JENKINS—I do not a that.

Parliamentary Notice
House of Lords
Today at 2.30: Debatable question

House of Commons
Today at 2.30: Proceedings on Amendment Bill, second reading

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NEDC changes rejected

During questions to the Prime Minister about the National Economic Development Council.

MR HEATH, Leader of the Opposition (Bexley, Sidcup, C)—The council has now been in existence for just over a decade, broadly in the same form with the same work assignments. When the Prime Minister makes the chair of the council the question of broadening the organization and giving it greater functions to perform and also making available to them in a way not so far done the forecasts for the future development of the economy in a form to enable discussion to be carried on

in the country as a whole on a more informed basis.

MR WILSON (Huyton, Lab)—There were one or two changes made in the council during Mr Heath's premiership and they led to improvements. I am aware of the suggestions Mr Heath has just made—made them during the last year or so of the election—but it is a matter for the council to consider any improvements.

As for the idea of turning this into a public body with television lights and autoprojectors, or by revealing all the documents to them, on by such statements, I am sure on reflection he will think again about this.

Security firms to get code on guard dogs

House of Lords

LORD DE CLIFFORD asked the Government to introduce legislation during the present session to control the use of guard dogs by security firms to ensure that proper standards of training, handling and maintenance are maintained.

LORD WELLS-PESTELL, Lord in Waiting—The Home Secretary and the Secretary of State for Scotland are considering the introduction of a code of practice for the training and use of guard dogs by security firms. At present they have no plan to introduce legislation on this subject.

LORD DE CLIFFORD—Many institutions are guarded by dogs without handlers and accidents occur. Some small firms have no knowledge of training and their mala method is to starve the dogs for two or three days to make them docile.

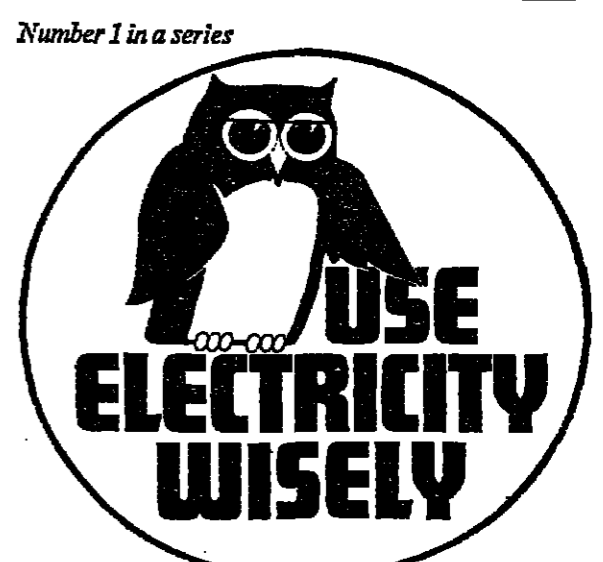
LORD WELLS-PESTELL—It is because of what he has said, and

which the Government accept to be the situation, that consideration is being given to drawing up a code of practice which the Government hope ultimately can be done voluntarily. If the voluntary basis of that code does not work out, obviously legislation will have to be considered.

The Home Office and the Scottish Office are drawing up a possible code of practice. The Department for the Environment has recently set up a working party to consider all aspects of the law on dogs. This will be long-term.

LADY BACON (Lab)—This is not only a security firm problem. It seems that many dangerous dogs are used as household pets and that it is impossible to walk down any street in big cities or small villages without seeing this type of dog unaccompanied or accompanied only by small children.

LORD WELLS-PESTELL—We are not aware of that.



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The dangers and delights of life on two wheels

What do Lord Snowdon, Sir Ralph Richardson, Harold Evans, Patrick Lichfield, Jon Pertwee, and the Duke of Gloucester have in common? They all have money? Yes, but they also all ride motorbikes. After nearly half a century of associations with the cloth-cap of the working man and later with the greasy denim jeans, studded leather jacket and long hair of the ton-up boys and Hell's Angels, the motorbike has assumed social acceptability and motorcycle sales are booming.

More and more young professional men and women, are overcoming their reluctance to don helmet, goggles and water-proof. They are turning a firmly shut eye to the very real dangers of motorcycling. In order to take advantage of the motorcycle's cheapness, swiftness and convenience, especially in rush-hour traffic.

Back in the 1920s the heyday of the British motorcycle, the classless as the motor car is today. It was by no means considered unusual, for example, that the Duke of York, later to become King George VI, rode a motorbike while he was an undergraduate at Cambridge.

Until about 1922 motorcycles actually outnumbered cars, which were still too expensive for most people. By 1929 there were 500,000 motorcycles on British roads, with the great British machines like the Brough Superior, the BSA Sloop and Ariel SG 31 known the world over.

Then came the 1931 slump. Cheaper cars began to come onto the market. The age limit for motorcyclists was raised from 14 to 16. The British motorcycle industry was hard hit and a series of mergers took

place leaving only two main manufacturers—the BSA Ariel and Triumph group and Associated Motorcycles which included Norton-Villiers, AIS and Matchless. By 1939 registrations had fallen to 350,000.

After the war the demand for motorcycles began to pick up again. Registrations rose steadily throughout the 1950s to reach a peak of 1,869,000 in 1961. But British manufacturers never really recovered. They hung on precariously for a while but then succumbed beneath the onslaught of the cheaper lower-powered mopeds and scooters from Italy and France.

The arrival of the fast, quiet, light-weight, keenly priced Japanese machines in the 1960s completed the British motorcycle's demise. Today the Japanese hold about 85 per cent of the market (Honda alone holds about 65 per cent), which the sole surviving British manufacturer, Norton-Villiers-Triumph, competing with the Czechs (Jawa), Germans (BMW) and Italians (Ghera, Garelli, etc) for the remaining 15 per cent.

Between 1950 and 1960 motorcycle and car sales rose at about the same pace, maintaining a ratio of three cars to every one motorcycle. But the advent of the BMC Mini in 1960 knocked the bottom out of the motorcycle market. By 1972 total motorcycle registrations had almost halved, falling below 1,000,000 for the first time in 20 years. Meanwhile car sales soared, total registrations rising over 5,500,000 in 1970 to 12,700,000 in 1972.

But now the motorbike is coming back in a big way, and it is not just a flash in the pan caused by the oil embargo last winter. Sales have been pick-

ing up since 1969, and total registrations in 1973 increased for the first time since 1961.

The economic squeeze and the oil-crisis hit car sales badly in the first six months of this year, compared with the same period last year they fell from 821,130 to 670,542. Sales of motorcycles over 50cc went up by 5,000 to 50,616.

Although sales of motorcycles and mopeds 50cc and under fell slightly in the first six months of this year this was merely a low-water mark, maintained at the end of 1973 to 17,755, a restriction of 16-year-olds to mopeds.

The increase in the number of young people riding mopeds is one of the main reasons for the dramatic rise in moped accidents last year. Fatal accidents totalled 75, an increase of 79 per cent over the previous year, serious injuries were up by 31 per cent to 2,049 and slight injuries were up 43 per cent to 5,904.

The motorcycle industry became so concerned that it set up the Schools' Traffic Education Programme (STEP) at the end of last year to give schoolchildren a basic grounding in roadcraft as well as teaching them to ride mopeds and motorcycles. The industry has contributed £100,000 towards this year which is now being used by about 500 schools. (Inquiries should be sent to: Motorcycle Training, P.O. Box 827, London, W2 4XG.)

Accidents of larger motorbikes are also continuing to rise, going against the trend in car accidents which last year actually fell by 1 per cent.

Serious injuries on motorbikes rose 6 per cent last year and slight injuries 7 per cent. Figures for the first three months this year show serious motorcycle injuries up 9 per cent, and slight injuries up 12 per cent while serious and slight injuries fell by 21 per cent (partly, of course, due to the lower speed limit and petrol shortage).

But fatal accidents on motorbikes have not increased. Last year 605 were killed, compared with 628 the year before, and in the first three months of this year 108 were killed, exactly the same number as during the same period last year. The enforcement of the compulsory wearing of crash helmets in June last year has certainly helped to keep fatal accident figures down.

It is difficult to make a meaningful comparison of car and motor cycle accident rates. The Government's Road Research Laboratory concluded in a 1972 study that 21 per cent of motor cycle accidents last year, using a 2,300 annual motor cycle mileage, concluded it was only 6.7 times more dangerous. A study by the Consumer Association magazine *Which?* published in April this year, estimated that a motor cyclist was 10 times more likely to have a serious or fatal accident than a car.

Despite a claim in the newly published *Guinness Guide to Motorcycling* that motor cycles are actually less dangerous than cars, it is not generally disputed

that a motor cyclist is very much more vulnerable than a car occupant, having no so-called secondary safety factors apart from his helmet. An accident which would cause no more than a dent in a car can mean a broken limb for the motor cyclist. The most frequent cause of motor cycle accidents is a car or lorry driver simply failing to see the motor cyclist when pulling out of a side road or turning right across his path. One third of all motor cycle accidents take place on wet roads.

Accident rates for motorbikes are also kept high because of the disproportionate number of inexperienced road users attracted to motor cycling. Young people may ride a moped two years before they may drive a car. Unlike the well-established driving schools for car learners there is no real training programme for novice motor cyclists apart from the new STEP course and the scheme run jointly by the RAC and the Autocycle Union, which has been in existence since 1947, but which is not widely used.

A motor cycle up to 250 cc may be driven indistinctly on a car licence, providing "L" plates are shown, without the rider having to take a test at all. Motor cycles vary greatly in price and size from the cheapest moped costing about £115, running at a top speed of no more than 35 mph and doing up to 200 miles to the gallon, to powerful machines of 750-1,000 cc, costing between £1,000 and £2,000, capable of speeds up to 130 mph and still doing over 40 mpg. Road cars in a mere £2,500-£5 a year and parking in specially designated areas is usually free, even in the centre of town.

Diana Geddes

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LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE (Chancery Division) No. 0002564 of 1974. The Companies Act, 1948. In the Matter of the Companies Act, 1948 and in the Matter of the Companies Act, 1968. In the Matter of the Companies Act, 1948 and in the Matter of the Companies Act, 1968. In the Matter of the Companies Act, 1948 and in the Matter of the Companies Act, 1968.

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CINEMAS

MINEMA, 35 Knightsbridge. 11.30, 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. DR. A TOUCH OF CLASS. 13A. Late show. 11.30, 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30. ODEON HAYMARKET. THE NIGHT PORTER. The Night Porter. The Night Porter. The Night Porter.

ODEON, LEICESTER SQUARE. The Night Porter. The Night Porter. The Night Porter. The Night Porter.

ODEON, MARBLE ARCH. The Night Porter. The Night Porter. The Night Porter. The Night Porter.

ODEON, ST. MARTIN'S LANE. The Night Porter. The Night Porter. The Night Porter. The Night Porter.

ODEON, ST. PAUL'S. The Night Porter. The Night Porter. The Night Porter. The Night Porter.

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ODEON, ST. BARNABAS. The Night Porter. The Night Porter. The Night Porter. The Night Porter.

Katie Stewart Stock-in-trade for soups

Good fresh vegetables and stock are the two items that give home made soup a lovely flavour.

Almost every soup recipe refers to stock. Meat trimmings, bones, chicken carcasses, bacon rinds and most vegetable trimmings—except potatoes, can be used to make it. The carcasses of a chicken or game can be broken up and put in a saucepan with any giblets, bones or meat trimmings and should be generously covered with cold water. Bring up to the boil, add for two minutes then skim. Add

a roughly chopped onion, carrot or celery stalks, one level teaspoon salt for every pint of water and a few peppercorns. Lower the heat to a gentle simmer—remember, the stock boils fast if goes cloudy. Cook gently for two hours. Then strain and use.

In addition many meat cooking liquors and vegetable cooking water—particularly cauliflower—can be used. Add stock when making soup. Add meat jelly from under beef dripping too. All these, so often thrown away, make all the difference to the flavour of soups.

Broths make use of the cooking liquor from meat or poultry and much depends on slow simmering to extract all the flavour. In many parts of Scotland broth is made all year round with peas or cabbage added according to the season.

Scottish Broth Serves 6

1lb neck of mutton or skin of beef
3 pints of water
2 level teaspoons salt
1oz pearl barley
2-3 carrots
1 onion
1 leek
1 small turnip
1 teaspoonful shredded cabbage or fresh peas
1 tablespoon finely chopped parsley

Trim away any excess fat and place the meat in a large saucepan. Add the water and salt. Place the pearl barley in a small basin, pour a little boiling water over to scald it. Strain and drain. Add the barley to the soup pan. Bring to the boil

boil for one minute, then skim and lower the heat. Cover and simmer gently for one hour. Peel and finely chop the onion, trim and split the leek, wash, then wash under cold water and shred finely. Cut round the turnip to remove the outer skin, then slice and dice neatly. Add the vegetables to the pan of broth, cover again and simmer for a further 45 minutes. Add the shredded cabbage or fresh peas and cook without a lid for a final 15 minutes or until the cabbage is cooked.

Draw the pan off the heat and lift out the pieces of meat. Strip scraps of meat off the bone, shred the meat finely and return to the broth. Check the seasoning and reheat. Sprinkle in the chopped parsley just before serving.

Vegetable purees soups prepared with a variety of vegetables are among the easiest soups to make, and require no extra thickening.

Carrot and Leek Soup Serves 6

1 lb carrots
4 large leeks
2 oz butter
2 pints stock
Salt and freshly milled pepper
1 pint single cream

Scrape and slice the carrots. Trim the leek tops to within 1 inch of the white stem and slice away the root. Split lengthwise and wash well in cold water. Shred the leeks finely. Melt the butter in a saucepan and add the prepared vegetables. Cover and sauté gently for about five minutes to absorb the fat—do not allow them to brown. Add the stock, stir well and bring up to the boil. Simmer gently for 1½ hours, or until the vegetables are quite tender. Then draw the pan off the heat.

Rub the soup through a sieve, or puree it in an electric blender and return to the saucepan. Check seasoning and reheat. Stir in the cream just before serving.

Cooks don't often bother to make a cream soup using onions and yet it's such a warming soup. The addition of one potato makes it stockier, and any trimmed bacon rinds added in a bundle will make a subtle difference in the flavour.

Onion Soup Serves 6
1 lb onions
1 oz butter
1 lb (1 large) potato
2 pints stock
Salt and freshly milled pepper
Peel and thinly slice the onions. Melt the butter in a heavy saucepan and add the onions. Cover with close fitting lid and cook very slowly for 45 minutes shaking the pan occasionally. Remove the pan lid for the last 10-15 minutes to allow the onions to brown: they should be fairly coloured.

Chives to your chilled soup about 10 minutes before serving. This is a party soup, so quantities are larger.

Vichyssoise Serves 8
1lb shredded white part of leeks
1 onion
1oz butter
1lb potatoes
2 pints stock
Salt and freshly milled pepper
1 pint single cream
Chopped chives

Peel and slice the carrots. Trim the leek tops to within 1 inch of the white stem and slice away the root. Split lengthwise and wash well in cold water. Shred the leeks finely. Melt the butter in a saucepan and add the prepared vegetables. Cover and sauté gently for about five minutes to absorb the fat—do not allow them to brown. Add the stock, stir well and bring up to the boil. Simmer gently for 1½ hours, or until the vegetables are quite tender. Then draw the pan off the heat.

Rub the soup through a sieve, or puree it in an electric blender and return to the saucepan. Check seasoning and reheat. Stir in the cream just before serving.

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1 oz butter
1 lb (1 large) potato
2 pints stock
Salt and freshly milled pepper
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Peel and cut the potato into large dice. Add the potato to the pan and stir in the stock. For flavour, add a bundle of bacon rinds if you have any. Add a seasoning of salt and pepper and bring up to the boil. Cover and simmer for a further 20-30 minutes.

Discard any bacon rinds and pass the onions and liquid from the pan through a soup mill or blend to a puree in an electric blender. Return to the saucepan and check seasoning. Reheat and serve. Onion soup is nice with a sprinkling of crisp fried bacon rashers, stirred in at the last minute.

Because vichyssoise is served cold it is often regarded as a summer soup; but vichyssoise should be made in winter months when leeks are at their best. Add a little finely chopped



David Frankland

1 small onion
1 level tablespoon flour
1 pint milk
1 level teaspoon salt
2-3 tablespoons single cream
Chopped parsley to garnish

Drain the liquid from the cans of sweetcorn and empty the corn into a saucepan. Add the stock and simmer gently for about 20 minutes or until the corn is very tender. Add the heat and either pass the liquid and corn through a vegetable mill or electric blender to make a puree.

Melt the butter in the clean saucepan over low heat and finely chop the onion, add to the pan. Cover and cook gently for about five minutes or until the onion is tender, but not brown. Stir in the flour. Then gradually add the milk, stirring well all the time to get a thick sauce. Add the corn puree and the salt. Bring up to the boil and simmer for two to three minutes. Draw off the heat and stir in the cream.

Soups are best made from scratch—but there's no denying that you can make good use of leftover cooked vegetables too. Mulligatawny soup can be made using left over curry sauce and a little boiled rice. Mix together 1 teaspoonful curry sauce with 1 pint stock blended with 1oz flour. Stir till boiling. Check seasoning and consistency. Stir in 1-2 tablespoons boiled rice and a few meat or chicken scraps if available: you could make this same soup if you have some left over chicken or meat curry.

Spinach soup can be made using cooked spinach. Put 1 teaspoonful cooked spinach into a pan with 1oz butter and reheat gently. Stir in 1 pint thin white sauce—made using 1 pint milk infused with an onion and stirred into a blend of 1 pint stock and 2 level tablespoons flour. Reheat sauce and spinach until boiling then puree. Thin down with milk or stock and reheat. Check seasoning and serve.

Mixed vegetable soup. Heat up 8-12oz mixed cooked vegetables—carrots, leeks, onion, cauliflower or potato in 1 pint thin white sauce. Rub through a sieve and reheat. Thin down with stock if necessary. Reheat and sprinkle with chopped parsley.

Sweetcorn soup Serves 6
2 (1oz) tins sweetcorn
1 pint stock
1oz butter

Put the sweetcorn in a pan with 1 pint stock and 1oz butter. Bring up to the boil and simmer for 10-15 minutes. Rub through a sieve and reheat.

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ENTERTAINMENTS

OPERA AND BALLET

ROYAL BALLET 1941 1911... THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE... OPERA AND BALLET

THEATRES

THEATRES... THEATRES... THEATRES... THEATRES

THE ARTS



Left to right: Peter Brook; surprised guests chez Timon; Guy Gaillard and Micheline Presle in Goodbye Mr. Freud

Paris Autumn Festival: moral fables and wild adventures

Paris, despite grey skies and the promise of further strikes, is the place to be this November. David Hockney is very much in favour. His exhibition, already described on this page by Michael Raftery, draws crowds to the Musée des Arts Décoratifs, while Jack Hazan's Hockney bio-pic, A Sudden Splash, still awaiting distribution in this country, plays happily and uncaringly in Luxembourg and by the Bois de Boulogne. Patrice Chéreau has made the sizeable social hop from the TNP at Villeurbanne to the Opéra for the new Comtes d'Hoffmann and brought a mixture of boos and cheers with him—but something of that controversial staging came to the fore in the decision to direct the new production of Les Misérables at the National Theatre. A fair exchange, indeed: an eye for an eye, a spleen for a spleen. Brook's first aim is to strip away all the mystique of the theatre; there are no footlights, no gap between spectator and player. The actors make their entrances and exits through the gaps of the stage where the machinery has long since crumbled into dust. No mechanical magic here and none of the glitter Brook used for his other Athens in A Midsummer Night's Dream. In the first half the performers seem as anxious to hear Brook as to tell one another, although sections seem in danger of falling. The wooden staircases lean tipsily inwards, rapture for the role of the woman in white who provides a still centre for the work both by her adagio, ably abetted by Namron, and by her subdued energy at other times. Linda Gibbs already carried off admirably some of the wild antics of the woman in the red dress, and Robert North makes much of his early opportunities for powerfully swinging leaps and contrasting arrested poses. The best performances so far come from Paula Lansley, giving both speed and passion to the curries of the woman in yellow, and from Micha Bergasa, a dancer of greatly enhanced strength and control. Their duet has the lyric feeling of young love in its sudden springs and unexpected catches. The work depends not only on its principals, but also on the way the supporting ensemble manage their equally demanding passages: the slow cartwheels for the men, the gentle falls and re-overs for the women, the unhurried pace of quiet ecstasy throughout. It is a ballet of rare beauty and distinctive flavour to which all the dancers respond handsomely. Norman Dello Joio's score is not one of the masterpiece of modern music, but it is a pleasant and sufficiently muscular piece, attractively played by the English Symphony Orchestra conducted by John Pevina. It is all the more welcome in this repertory which has sometimes tended to pursue the byways of music, and not necessarily the most rewarding ones. Last night's programme, opening a three-week season, also contained two work pieces by other choreographers. Cohen's somewhat schematic but well contrived duet Eclipses was attractively and intelligently played by Siobhan Davies and Robert North. Paul Taylor's 3 Epitaphs failed to make its usual hilarious effect, partly perhaps for lack of incisiveness in performance. However, a contributory factor was probably the odd programming, which tagged it on as a tailpiece to a work in an entirely different manner, Davies's Pilot. The casual, throwaway manner of this does not disguise the able invention which shows off its cast to good advantage in solos and duets. Igg Welnich's solo accompaniment on harmonica and Jew's harp draws unexpected variety from limited resources. Firework Fiesta BBC 2 Alan Coren Television last night trudged a grim pace further down the dispiriting road to Fahrenheit 451, that cultural terminus at which all life is lived via the flickering box, with an outside broadcast in which fireworks went off to music. No longer will it be necessary, each November 5, to put the cat in the jar and change into wiles for the privilege of having a finger blown into the rockery; from now on, Papism may be pyrotechnically exorcised from the comfort of your own armchair. Not, of course, that this was any mere parochial whizzbang. In common with the bulk of contemporary television, it took the form of an international competition, in which England crossed sparklers with the best that Italy, France and Spain could chuck at us, judged by the commentators' mouths, not the reassuring words: "Mr Hendrickx of neutral Belgium," Mr Hendrickx of neutral Belgium sat in a herringbone overcoat on the back lawn of Windsor Castle, his face like stone, his lips iron rigid, and after each national cliché held up a little card with a number on it; a lugubrious and sufficiently muscular piece, attractively played by the English Symphony Orchestra conducted by John Pevina. 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anywhere from the Russian forest to the Carnival at Rio, with the sinking of the Titanic thrown in for good measure. As always, Jerome Savary puts on a show and he doesn't mind plundering composers from Strauss (Joh.) to Joplin (S.) to do it. For the first time he has Micheline Presle to help him—remember Le Diable au Corps. Miss Presle has her hair curled in a pouf's topknot for much of the evening but otherwise looks like Dietrich in Knight Without Armour, appropriately enough as she spends the first scenes escaping from the Russian bandits with the help of a white horse before giving birth to Simbad Freud. Amazingly, she blends in with the wild energy of this company which is expected to take on anything from Faust's closing trio to a Siamese twin being carved away from its sister. There are splendid performances from Jacqueline Sandra and Sylvie Kuhn playing people who would surely take out libel actions were they alive. Savary, in top hat and tails, swills his champagne and puffs at his cigar as narrator, conductor, circus ringmaster. He is not a man to be intimidated. The boxes are filled with "agitations sonores"; an Argentine singer entertains while the curtain is down; towards the end of the first half the auditorium is flavoured with the smell of onion soup being brewed for the interval. The front stalls are not for faint hearts. As in other Savary shows anyone in the firing line is liable to be hit by a table or an axe from the stage, have a go off in his ear, or rather nicer, have a nude in his lap. However, since Savary is in a theatre he makes use of the amenities and employs a dazzling array of apparently ancient droptickets to take his company

John Higgins

London Contemporary Dance Theatre Sadler's Wells

John Percival What a pleasure it is to see Diversion of Angels in the repertory of London Contemporary Dance Theatre. Partly for its own sake, partly for that of the dancers, Robert Cohen was not idly boasting when he claimed on this page yesterday that they dance it well. I doubt, in fact, whether they have ever looked better. Of course, anyone who saw it danced by Martha Graham's own company is going to retain vivid memories of certain individuals who stamped the roles with their own personalities. That is no bad thing, as a reminder that there are depths of serenity and ardour in the work for the newcomers yet to plumb. But they have made an impressive start and need only to grow into their parts along with the dancers respond handsomely. Siobhan Davies has the calmness and, potentially, the inner

Haydn Trio of Vienna Queen Elizabeth Hall

melody that starts the Andante, unforgettable even by Schubertian standards, and the whole movement had a grace, an ebb and flow, that yet did not hide the sorrow nor far below the surface. The Scherzo had real Viennese charm, with the clogs of the peasants in the trio providing an early contrast. Then Mr Medjimorec set precisely the right pace for the Finale, not dragging but not too fast, so allowing him later some brilliant flights those pertuous surges up and down the keyboard. This movement, where the composer exhaustively explores every facet of his ideas, with startling key changes, can seem awfully long, but last night each new path seemed to give the players fresh breath. Ravel's Trio was, for the most

John Percival

part, beautiful and keen, but even the right tempo relationships and control of shade and dynamics did not imbue the work with quite the idiomatic touch in terms of texture and balance. Too much care sometimes drained the spontaneity from the reading. That may come with the essentials right in the withdrawal close of the first movement. In Haydn's E flat Trio (HXV/29), the well integrated and tidy approach of the three players led to a solid but rather dull performance. The classical proprieties hardly ever gave way to something more illuminating, except possibly when the pianist caught just the meaning of the innocente-injunction for the intimate Andantino.

A bit of a damp squib

Firework Fiesta BBC 2 Alan Coren Television last night trudged a grim pace further down the dispiriting road to Fahrenheit 451, that cultural terminus at which all life is lived via the flickering box, with an outside broadcast in which fireworks went off to music. No longer will it be necessary, each November 5, to put the cat in the jar and change into wiles for the privilege of having a finger blown into the rockery; from now on, Papism may be pyrotechnically exorcised from the comfort of your own armchair. Not, of course, that this was any mere parochial whizzbang. In common with the bulk of contemporary television, it took the form of an international competition, in which England crossed sparklers with the best that Italy, France and Spain could chuck at us, judged by the commentators' mouths, not the reassuring words: "Mr Hendrickx of neutral Belgium," Mr Hendrickx of neutral Belgium sat in a herringbone overcoat on the back lawn of Windsor Castle, his face like stone, his lips iron rigid, and after each national cliché held up a little card with a number on it; a lugubrious

RPO/Handley Festival Hall

Paul Griffiths David Bedford's Star's End, commissioned by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra and introduced by them last night under Vernon Handley, is a solar system of wondrous sounds. Clusters of string noises, a brass chorale, massive orchestral chords, unashamed diatonic progressions and soft still harmonies are just some of the ideas that glide into hearing and pass by, most making periodic returns. There are also a few cissing comets from Ligeti, Tippett and other notables. Newtonian law ruling those heavenly bodies, nothing but the general concept, to which Bedford has referred, of movements between chaos and order, the latter interpreted in terms of tonality, rhythm and instrumentation. However, it is not music to be followed but to be led by: a trip into space. As such, it errs in rannuring the listener to earth halfway through: the 45-minute piece falls into two halves, each ending with almost the same quiet music, presumably for the convenience of recording. The disc of Star's End, is, indeed, already available (Virgin V2020). That performance is distinguished by the electric guitar playing of Mike Oldfield, for the piece uses three rock musicians as well as a large orchestra. Last night Fred Frith substituted for Mr Oldfield and the other players were Daryl Ruswick (electric bass guitar) and Chris Cutler (percussion). Since Mr Bedford has himself performed in a rock group, a more adventurous and integrated use of the extra instruments might have been expected, but the difficulties of that are obvious and they have been amply demonstrated. Star's End works well enough as an orchestral piece with enough guitars on the fringe. Earlier in the evening the guitar was in the middle. Narciso Yepes gave a most delicate account of Rodrigo's Concierto de Aranjuez. The range of timbres he can produce, to contrast phrases and to shape them, is astounding, and he knows just when and how a flourish can be thrown away. The work is not worthy of such playing. Also in the programme was the orchestral Guy Fawkes repertory. Handley's suite was really played in the Baines-Mackerras arrangement for wind band, and there was a fine performance of Stravinsky's brief and brilliant Fireworks of 1908, a presage of the golden rain to come.

CONCERTS

CONCERTS... CONCERTS... CONCERTS... CONCERTS

THEATRES

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RICHARD GREEN Fine Paintings... Annual Exhibition of Sporting Paintings

LASSON Lasson Gallery... French Paintings of the 19th and 20th Century

The National Theatre at the Old Vic... THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO

MERMAID SPIKE MILLIGAN BERNARD MILES and WILLIAM RUSHTON Treasure Island

John Percival... The Haydn Trio of Vienna

Fauré Anniversary Purcell Room... Joan Chissell

John Percival... The Haydn Trio of Vienna

Fauré Anniversary Purcell Room... Joan Chissell

John Percival... The Haydn Trio of Vienna

Fauré Anniversary Purcell Room... Joan Chissell

RPO/Handley Festival Hall... Paul Griffiths

RPO/Handley Festival Hall... Paul Griffiths

SPORT

Racing

Comedy of Errors is favoured again to win for third time

By Michael Phillips

Racing Correspondent
Newcastle's "Fighting Fifth"
Hurdle and Cheltenham's long-established Mackeson Gold Cup...

The clash between Comedy of Errors and Active will be the principal talking point...

Ladbrokes are also betting on the Mackeson Gold Cup...

Skymas, whom he will be meeting on 4th better terms on Saturday...

There is a full and varied programme of jumping at Newbury again this afternoon...

The second part, and the first division, of the Gold Ash Novices' Hurdle...



Active: leading talking point.

A good chance of breaking his duck under National Hunt rules...

STATE OF GOING (official)
Sedbrook: Good. Newbury: Good. Wetherby: Good.

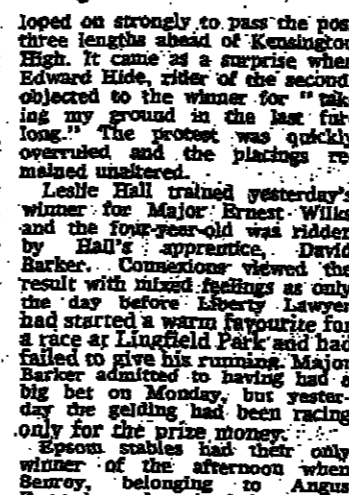
Dunlop scores 100th winner of the year

By Our Racing Staff

As the light gradually faded outside the weighing room...

The expected announcement of a stewards' enquiry was quickly forthcoming...

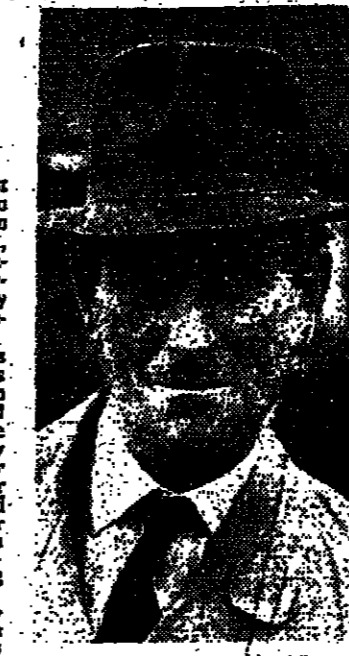
John Dunlop trains the winner for James Edwards...



Dunlop: remarkable achievement.

Impatience. Her jockey, Trevor Rogers, was severely criticised for careless riding...

Peter Walmsley's hopes of reaching the top of the list...



Sedgemoor: remarkable achievement.

Wolverhampton puts on the only racing on the flat this afternoon...

On the same day at the same course Sedgemoor, under full pressure from Hutchinson...

All Blacks on first stepping stone towards recovery

By Peter West

Rugby Correspondent
Conk, Nov 5
Reading some of their heavier and better known artillery...

The All Blacks begin their short tour of Ireland tomorrow...

It is a pity that the Universities XV has lost, through a shoulder injury...

in the performance of New Zealand's new stand-off...

The All Blacks see this tour as their first real test...

Universities: R. Spring (captain), P. Parfrey (vice-captain)...

Newbury programme

Table listing racing events at Newbury, including 1.0 COLD ASH HURDLE, 2.30 BANGOR HURDLE, 3.0 MARSH BENCH STEEPLECHASE, etc.

Sedgemoor programme

Table listing racing events at Sedgemoor, including 12.45 CROSDALE HURDLE, 1.15 TEESDALE OPPORTUNITY SELLING HURDLE, etc.

Oxfordshire drop 6ft 10in

Lock for missing training
The Oxford lock forward, Christopher Jones, has been dropped from the Oxfordshire team...

Wolverhampton programme

Table listing racing events at Wolverhampton, including 1.15 VICTORIA STAKES, 3.15 HAWTHORN HANDICAP, etc.

Leicester results

Table showing racing results from Leicester, including SAREBY HANDICAP, FELLOWS PARK PLATE, etc.

Wolverhampton selections

Table listing selections for racing at Wolverhampton, including 1.15 VICTORIA STAKES, 3.15 HAWTHORN HANDICAP, etc.

Lingfield Park

Table listing racing events and selections at Lingfield Park, including TOTTENHAM PLATE, LULLINGTON HANDICAP, etc.

Sedgemoor selections

Table listing selections for racing at Sedgemoor, including 12.45 CROSDALE HURDLE, 1.15 TEESDALE OPPORTUNITY SELLING HURDLE, etc.

Newbury selections

Table listing selections for racing at Newbury, including 1.0 Arctic Arc, 1.30 Mowbray, etc.

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Sedgemoor selections

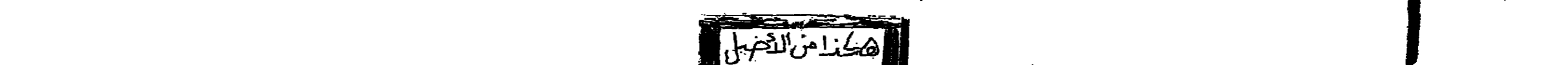
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Newbury selections

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N Zealand bar visit of South Africans

Wellington, Nov 5.—The New Zealand Government has rejected an application to invite three South African cricketers to compete here next year...



SPORT

Football



Kenny, the Ferencvaros goalkeeper, saves a header from Kennedy, who spent long periods without much hope of service from behind.

Liverpool's plans come to nothing

From Norman Fox

Liverpool's remorse at being eliminated from the European Cup by Ferencvaros on a away goal rule here today was deepened by the referee's decision of hard defensive tackling by the Hungarians, and seen in the 11th minute collapse of Smith when the bottle was thrown in his direction.

To understand Liverpool's disappointment it was necessary to hear Mr Paisley later saying that Ferencvaros were the poorest Hungarian side they had ever played and that his team should have had two penalties. Certainly they could have had one when Kennedy was hauled down. However, Kennedy was roughly treated throughout, and that was partly because, as Mr Albert said,

for the team to settle and then attack the Hungarians with everything. Neither plan worked, despite Keegan's tireless work, and in the end Cormack and Toshack were brought on in desperation while Ferencvaros kept cool; they themselves not having scored the early goal for which they were looking, yet content to hold the one they scored at Anfield.

Mr Paisley later saying that Ferencvaros were the poorest Hungarian side they had ever played and that his team should have had two penalties. Certainly they could have had one when Kennedy was hauled down. However, Kennedy was roughly treated throughout, and that was partly because, as Mr Albert said,

the forwards had so little invention.

Ferencvaros, a young side, owned the first half. They allowed Keegan to rattle himself dry in the middle and took the game into Liverpool's half. Attack was their good form of defence and the occasional ball lobbed into their own penalty area was usually cleared towards Mate, a neat, roaming winger who always carried the ball provocatively. One of his early shots was hastily blocked by Lawler and another hit Callaghan. Only in the last few minutes of the first half did Liverpool emerge from their blunted state and promptly Kennedy had his name taken after a scuffle.

Contentedly, Ferencvaros settled

back to allow Liverpool to have more possession. It came to nothing, a fact admitted by the substitutions though Mr Paisley said he removed Kennedy because of the physical battering he was taking. Either way, Ferencvaros soon had Mate snapping back. He missed one fine chance but made up for that when he drove a splendid free kick over the Liverpool wall to exact an equally good save from Clemence.

Bitterness added to Liverpool's bad day. Keegan had his name taken for attempting to get at a ball the goalkeeper was holding on the ground, and in the last minute came the incident with the bottle. Scurrying Liverpool will not protest because the referee was only a few yards from the incident. Even if the action was filmed by Hungarian television, there is virtually no chance of a replay, only a line for Ferencvaros. Their own supporters quickly grabbed the bottle thrower and handed him over to the police. Liverpool claim other bottles were thrown near the trainers' benches during the game and were handed to the referee. What seemed more significant, however, was that the English league players or officials had many good words for the Ferencvaros team who had outwitted them despite being a mixture of youth and experience. The English league players or officials had many good words for the Ferencvaros team who had outwitted them despite being a mixture of youth and experience.



Keegan: out of place?



Smith: out of range?

Cricket

Forecasting Test 12 on day when Australians had to think big

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Melbourne, Nov 5

Any mention of cricket here today has been purely coincidental, as it is presumably, at Headingley during the regatta or at Cardiff Arms Park when Wales are playing England. The reason for this has been the Melbourne Cup, which was run this afternoon and which to the average Australian makes the English Derby seem no more important than the five o'clock at Hexham. It was won by Think Big, bred like many previous winners of this great race, in New Zealand.

Whether on such a day a message about cricket will find a handler I do not know, but, in nothing, a fact admitted by the few thoughts on the way the Australian side for the first Test match, starting in just over three weeks' time, is shaping. The current would seem to be the two Chappells, Redpath, Marsh and Walker. Described on all sides as a fine bowler, at medium pace, Walker will be playing for Victoria against MCC on Friday.

Striving for the other five places are four batsmen, Ross Edwards, Walter Edwards, Woodcock and Dave Foster. Woodcock is just below the category of "very fast". He is heavy, too, but wild. Gilmour and Dymock are both left-hand batsmen, but neither is as fast as well. There would seem to be just sufficient quality here to make Little's return not yet a foregone conclusion. If the pitch at Brisbane looks like being slow, Little may be kept on ice for Perth, his home town, and Australia's latest test.

At this distance and on a day

opening partner for Redpath would seem to be Walter Edwards. He has started the season better than Woodcock and has the advantage of being a left-hander. Ross Edwards, who is unrelated although also a West Australian, will probably bat at No 6. He had a poor season in 1973. In fact, he has not made many runs since getting 170 not out against England at Trent Bridge in 1972, but he is getting among them again now, and Davis, in the Test matches that he has played, has been unsuccessful.

This leaves either one fast bowler and two spinners or one spinner and two fast bowlers to be found, unless they leave out a batsman in order to fit in another bowler. They are marginally more likely to go for the two faster bowlers and an extra batsman. It is only one of the four bowlers who will get in, with Mallett and Jenner in his match figures were eight for 138 for South Australia against MCC just ahead of O'Keefe and Higgs.

For sheer speed Thomson, of Queensland, is said now to be able to give Little a yard or two. Thomson describes himself as being only just below the category of "very fast". He is heavy, too, but wild. Gilmour and Dymock are both left-hand batsmen, but neither is as fast as well. There would seem to be just sufficient quality here to make Little's return not yet a foregone conclusion. If the pitch at Brisbane looks like being slow, Little may be kept on ice for Perth, his home town, and Australia's latest test.

At this distance and on a day

when it would be wrong not to make a forecast of some kind (Think Big's price was 12 to 1) the Australian selectors (Neil Harvey, Philip Ridings, a former captain of South Australia, and Samuel Loxton) may brush up by naming these as their batsmen. Redpath, W. Edwards, L. Chappell (captain), G. Chappell, Walters, R. Edwards, Marsh, Gilmour, Mallett, Jenner, Walker and Thomson. Besides Walker, MCC will come up against Redpath here on Friday. Yesterday he led Victoria to victory over Western Australia in his first match as captain. At 33 life is starting again for him, with another trip to England next year and a day or two by the Test, as well as a Test or two by day, to look forward to.

Denis Ames's arm is still sore as the result of his throwing it out in Adelaide. He did not practise today—no one did, partly because of the rain, which has prevented a full programme of grade cricket for the past five Saturdays—and he will give it a rest tomorrow when 11 of the party travel to Warrnambool to play the Victorian Country Districts. One of the first English cricketers to play in Warrnambool was W. G. Grace, almost 100 years ago. Old the other one on the injured list, with a damaged ligament behind the knee, but there is nothing new about that, and he is usually fit to turn out when he has to.

The MCC team is: D. Lloyd, E. W. Larkburn, M. G. Donnan, K. W. R. Fletcher, A. P. E. Knott, F. J. Timmus, D. L. Underwood, R. W. Taylor, R. Lever, G. G. Arnold and M. J. Hendrick.

Pakistan's official invitation to India

Lahore, Nov 5.—The Board of Control for Cricket in Pakistan announced today that they had invited India to tour Pakistan during the 1975-76 season. The board said that if India were free to accept, a full tour could be arranged; if not, a tour of three Test matches and two three-day matches might be possible.

India and Pakistan had last met in 1960 in India where all five Test matches were drawn. The series began in 1952 with the visit of Pakistan to India. India then won two Test matches, Pakistan one and the remaining three were drawn. Two years later India visited Pakistan and all four Tests were drawn.

Bombay, Nov 5.—The West Indian cricketers, who arrived here yesterday for their three-month tour of India, had their first practice at the new Wankhede stadium here today. After practising again tomorrow morning they will leave for Poona to play their first match against West Zone, starting on Thursday.

A fairly large crowd watched the visitors. The fast bowlers, Robert Holder, Boyce and Julien were well below full speed. Gibe played his usual guile with off-breaks. Rowe showed up among the batsmen, hitting a century off the back of the left-handed Kallicharran, who looked in good form.—Reuter.

CASTRIES (St Lucia): D. H. Robt XI, 250; for four dec: St Lucia, 254; St Lucia Muhammad 5 for

Bremner back for battle to stay in Europe

By Geoffrey Green
Football Correspondent

All the signs are that by tonight Leeds United will remain to represent Britain in continental competition—the sole survivor of an original entry of 17 clubs. Leeds apart in the European up, all the remainder look to have id their goose cooked a fortnight ago. In the UEFA Cup, for instance, Derby County, held 2-2 at the seabed Ground, face Atletico in a passionate atmosphere of laddish.

None the less Dave Mackay, senior manager, yesterday uttered more brave words, as befits a Scotsman. "Derby will come out on the first minute looking for goal. The Atletico defence seems to have softened recently and we'll have the full advantage of this weakness."

Last week Atletico were held 3-3 at home by Barcelona and in now miss their key man in defence, the Argentine striker, who has suffered recently and we'll have the full advantage of this weakness."

Last week Atletico were held 3-3 at home by Barcelona and in now miss their key man in defence, the Argentine striker, who has suffered recently and we'll have the full advantage of this weakness."

Argentina defended as venue for World Cup

Rome, Nov 5.—An Argentine sporting official today vigorously defended his country against allegations that it was unsafe to stage the 1978 World Cup because of violence in the country.

The official, Mr Oscar Ganete Blasco, press coordinator at the Secretariat of State for Sport and Tourism, said he was chief of the World Cup press office if Argentina is confirmed as the venue for the 1978 competition.

He said: "Violence is a world-wide problem. It is not around us; but violence is not football, politics is not sport." He added that Argentina had received a bad press about violence in the country, but there was plenty of violence in other countries.

Mr Ganete Blasco said that people could have a world-wide view of the 1978 World Cup in West Germany because of the 1972 Munich Olympics massacre of Israeli athletes. He intimated that in 1978 all the stadium accommodation and other arrangements could be completely ready for the World Cup finals.

He said Buenos Aires alone had seven football arenas each capable of accommodating at least 60,000

City manager does not want Chivers

The Manchester City manager, Tony Book, yesterday ended speculation about the signing of Peter Chivers, the Tottenham Hotspur player seeking a transfer.

Mr Book said: "I won't be making any move for Chivers. My chairman has told me that money is available, but my feelings are that City will only go for a player if I have made inquiries about the best and they are not available, so I am marking time and concentrating on my own players—money has never bought a championship side." Mr Book feels that Spurs' £300,000 valuation is too high for a 29-year-old player.

The City chairman, Peter Swales, said: "If Tony wants any financial backing, it's there. I won't bring any pressure on him to buy, of course. I wouldn't do that because this kind of thing is his decision. We have merely discussed the situation and I thought it was the right thing to do. I don't think it is money available if he wants it."

Big increase in World Cup profits

Rome, Nov 5.—The 1974 World Cup in West Germany made two and a half times as much profit as the previous competition in Mexico in 1970. Mr Rene Courte, chief of the press office of the International Football Federation (FIFA) said here today.

Mr Courte was briefing the press at a meeting of the finance committee for the 1974 World Cup. He expressed FIFA's satisfaction at the way the West Germans had organised the finals.

The competition made an approximate net profit of 50m Deutsche marks (58m), Mr Courte added. This was divided up as follows: 10 per cent to FIFA, 25 per cent to the West German association and 65 per cent to the 16 finalists.

He said that the total number of spectators at the 38 matches in West Germany was 1,769,062. An average of 71.2 per cent of available tickets was sold for each match.—Reuter.

Barcelona overwhelm Feyenoord

Barcelona, now favourites for the European Cup, conclusively beat Feyenoord in front of 90,000 spectators at home last night. Feyenoord, holders of the UEFA Cup and Dutch championship, had held the Spanish club to a 0-0 draw a fortnight ago, but three goals by Rexach, two in the first half and one in the second, gave them no hope of survival in the second leg.

The holders of the European Cup, Bayern Munich, play away to Magdeburg tonight, leading a 3-2 lead from the first leg.

Results and scorers yesterday

Cup Winners' Cup
Second round, second leg
Feyenoord (0) 1 Feyenoord (0) 0
Aggregate 1-1. Feyenoord won on away goal.

OTHER MATCHES
Dynamo Moscow (U.S.S.R.) 2, Eintracht (U.S.S.R.) 1
Dynamo won 3-2 on aggregate.
Barcelona (S) 3, Feyenoord (0) 0
Barcelona won 3-0 on aggregate.
UEFA Cup: Second round, second leg
FC Cologne (S) 2, Dynamo Moscow (U.S.S.R.) 0
Aggregate 2-0.

Second division
Barnet (0) 3 Oxford Utd (U) 0
Macclesfield (0) 2, Peterborough (0) 0
Dunfermline (1) 1, Chesterfield (0) 0
Swindon (1) 1, Chesterfield (0) 0
Andersson (1) 1, Chesterfield (0) 0

Third division
Barnet (0) 3 Oxford Utd (U) 0
Macclesfield (0) 2, Peterborough (0) 0
Dunfermline (1) 1, Chesterfield (0) 0
Swindon (1) 1, Chesterfield (0) 0
Andersson (1) 1, Chesterfield (0) 0

Fourth division
Doncaster (0) 1, Chesterfield (0) 1
Murray (0) 1, Chesterfield (0) 1

Today's fixtures

European Cup
Second round, second leg
Bayern Munich v Newcastle Utd (17.30)
Feyenoord v Feyenoord (17.30)

UEFA Cup
Second round, second leg
Aston Villa v Partizan Belgrade (2.45)

Exaco Cup
Semi-final round, second leg
Middlesbrough v Newcastle Utd (17.30)

Second division
Barnet v Bristol R (17.30)

Third division
Barnet v Crystal Palace (17.30)
Macclesfield v Horsham (17.30)
Dunfermline v Charlton (17.30)

Fourth division
Barnet v Colne (17.30)
Dunfermline v Darlington (17.15)

Scottish first division
Dunfermline v Celtic (17.30)
Dunfermline v Celtic (17.30)
Dunfermline v Celtic (17.30)
Dunfermline v Celtic (17.30)

Football League
First division
Liverpool v Arsenal (17.30)
Manchester United v Tottenham (17.30)
Sheff Wed v Ipswich (17.30)
Sheff Wed v Ipswich (17.30)

Premier division
Liverpool v Arsenal (17.30)
Manchester United v Tottenham (17.30)
Sheff Wed v Ipswich (17.30)
Sheff Wed v Ipswich (17.30)

By Appointment to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, suppliers of Cognac Cognac Hine S.A. Jarnac

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Bernard Levin

Clay Cross: Upholding the law may bring down Mr Silkin

Has it really not yet struck anybody but me that the Attorney General, Mr Sam Silkin, will shortly be obliged to resign? It must certainly have struck him, for it is his own unambiguously expressed view that a certain imminent event will make it quite impossible for him, both as an honourable man and as a reputable lawyer, to remain in office.

Yet the irony of the situation is that Mr Silkin has not done anything in any way improper; on the contrary, it is precisely because he has made it plain that he cannot countenance the impurity of what is about to happen that he is inescapably bound to resign his appointment as senior Law Officer when it does.

The event to which I refer is the introduction into Parliament of the Indemnity Bill to remove the disqualification from public office imposed upon

the Labour councillors of Clay Cross following their failure to carry out, and to comply with, lawful directions to carry out, provisions of the Housing Finance Act 1972. It will be recalled that the law-breaking councillors, having a taste for flamboyant gestures but none for martyrdom, demanded that a future Labour Government should relieve them of all the penalties incurred by their actions. (In this, as I pointed out at the time, they differed markedly from their celebrated predecessor George Lansbury, who also broke the law but was perfectly willing to pay the price, which in his case was a term of imprisonment, and would probably have thought very little of men who claimed to be breaking the law on a matter of principle but preferred others to step forward when the punishment was being handed out.)

At the Labour Party Confer-

ence last year, a resolution was introduced demanding that the Clay Cross councillors should be relieved of all penalties as soon as a Labour Government should take office; Mr Edward Short, on behalf of the National Executive of the Labour Party, accepted the resolution, reserving to a future Labour Government only the right to determine the best method of ensuring that those who broke the law, provided that they should not suffer in any way.

But before that conference assembled, legal and constitutional advice had been sought from Mr Silkin, who was then Shadow Law Officer, on the possibility of such an Act of indemnity. Mr Silkin left no doubt whatever that it would be a legal and constitutional outrage, and that he could not possibly be associated with it. This, among other things, is what he wrote in his advice:

An Act of Indemnity passed for this purpose would, in my opinion, contravene all constitutional practice and would set a dangerous precedent. Moreover, the expression of an intention to pass such legislation in the event of a party being returned to power could only be construed as an incitement to those concerned to refuse to obey the law; such expression of intention would therefore also set a dangerous precedent.

And Mr Silkin also made it clear that "no law officer of the Crown, or any political party, would be likely to advise the Government of which he was a member to initiate such legislation."

Before getting to the present situation, I must recall some further unpleasant circumstances of this business. It was Mr Terry Pitt (who has just resigned after a singularly brief tenure of office as political

adviser to Mr Edward Short, but who was at the time head of the Labour Party's Research Department) to whom Mr Silkin's advice was tendered; there has still been no answer to the question—now even more urgent—whether he took it upon himself to suppress Mr Silkin's unequivocal judgment before the Labour conference took place, or whether he reported it to the National Executive and they took the decision to conceal it. In any event, it seems inconceivable that Mr Short—Deputy Leader of the party and *ex officio* a member of the National Executive—did not know of it. Yet it is a well known fact that during the February election campaign he formally and explicitly denied that a pledge to indemnify law-breakers was an encouragement to break the law. Did he or did he not, when he made that claim, know that the advice his party had been given by

their own legal officer had made it absolutely plain ("... the expression of an intention to pass such legislation... could only be construed as an incitement to those concerned to refuse to obey the law") that the contrary was the truth? This question has really got to be answered; we are now approaching a legal and constitutional situation which is too serious for Mr Short to bluster or equivocate his way through it any longer. (Not incidentally, that even Mr Short should have needed legal advice to know perfectly well that a promise of indemnity for law-breakers was an incitement to them to persist in their offence and for others to emulate it.)

But that brings me back to the Attorney General, and to the present situation. Last week, Mr Wilson gave a promise to a meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party that legislation to

relieve the Clay Cross councillors of their disqualification from public office would be introduced in this session. Now it is not enough to say that what Mr Wilson promises and what he does are not necessarily the same thing; for Mr Silkin is bound by his own words: "the expression of an intention to pass such legislation... could only be construed as an incitement... to refuse to obey the law". A resolution at a party conference has, of course, no binding force, and Mr Silkin was in no way obliged to resign his Shadow office when it was passed. A statement of legislative intent by the Prime Minister is, however, a very different thing. It is, in Mr Silkin's own words, not only "an incitement to those concerned to refuse to obey the law", but also something which, "no law officer of the Crown, of any political party, would be likely to advise the Government

to initiate". Mr Silkin might perhaps argue, though rather dubiously, that even a promise by the Prime Minister, if made at a theoretical private party meeting, is insufficient to bind him (Mr Silkin) to his own words, but even if this were to be accepted, the very last moment for his resignation must be the formal tabling of the Bill. Mr Wilson gave no precise indication of when this would take place, except that it would be in this session. I await the Bill's introduction with interest; an interest made all the greater by wondering who Mr Silkin's successor will be, and how he will reconcile Mr Silkin's indisputable exposition of the law and of the constitution with his own acceptance of a resolution which is so flagrantly and so flagrantly introducing and defending the Bill in the House of Commons.

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M. Jobert tempts France towards his 'enchanted domain'

"I have been saying all through the summer that the whole of the foreign press, and part of the French press write that the foreign policy of the French government has changed. If this is not the case it is urgent to enlighten commentators." M. Michel Jobert, the former Foreign Minister, said he was in the fourteenth floor flat overlooking the Seine and the Eiffel Tower which he has turned into his busy headquarters of his movement of Democrats in political party to which for the past three months, everyone has been vainly trying to stick a conventional label. It is neither left nor right, he says maliciously, but "elsewhere".

Wherever it stands in the political spectrum, it is increasingly a thorn in the flesh of the Government, about whose performance since the Presidential elections he has in a series of meetings all over the country expressed doubt and criticism—no flatly or bluntly but in his favourite indirect allusive manner. He is travelling to London today at the invitation of the Institute of Directors in political party in the Albert Hall (The first Frenchman to do so since General de Gaulle in 1942) on "Franco-British relations and the European future".

The Government would have liked to change many aspects of French foreign policy. But it has learned that there was only policy for present circumstances, that which has been pursued against wind and high water for the past 15 years. There are, however, points

where imprecision is still great, and precision must come", he added. "We are in a fog where relations with the United States are concerned; over relations with NATO, there is silence; and disquieting precision—disquieting in the sense of delay—when the development of our nuclear weapon is concerned."

I asked him over the passage in a speech last June at Verdun when he had said: "Let the day never come when someone writes a resignation, rejoice, France has become amiable." He had meant this ironically, of course, he replied. "In international relations one has to be very amiable. I always have. But amiability is not enough. It does not constitute foreign policy for a country like France. What does it determine, and a clear, far seeing conception of probable events."

Last July it had a more precise view of French interests. "You noticed that amiability between the German Chancellor and the President of the French Republic was not sufficient to solve the agricultural problem. And in spite of amiability, France has still not joined the GATT. Who has not signed the largest barter agreement—arms and investment goods for oil—one month after the Washington conference? The United States and Saudi Arabia. It was odd and revealing."

"If one is convinced *a priori* that the United States is free to do everything, then one must have no other foreign policy than always to say yes with a smile. But I believe the very interest of the United States is



not to be free to do everything all the time", M Jobert insisted. M Jobert emphasized that there must be continuity in the institutions of the Fifth Republic in foreign and defence policies. For all the rest—in the improvement of the standard of living, housing, transport, the care for old people—one could contemplate change; he himself desired it with all his heart. It was what he called his "enchanted domain of

change". But it was not an easy path to tread. "What I fear is that to give the illusion of change, one may begin to adapt the institutions a little, to be accommodating over the requirements of national defence, and to improvise in foreign policy. It is much easier, but it is not change", he said.

The majority of Frenchmen did not wish to be classified with one political camp or the

other. He was calling on them to join a movement which precisely did not ask them to become committed ideologically and proposed to manage the interests of the country as best as possible. He had entered an age when citizens asked of the state to be a good manager and an arbiter between social categories.

He had spoken up in past weeks to put the record straight because he felt that what was being said about the President, though he did not name him) had done before. "Remember that phrase about not confusing 'self-inflation with grandeur', he remarked. "It was not an elegant or judicious phrase. One of the ones about the suppression of political censorship." I said all these statements made light of what had existed before the "new era" dawned. I did it in the name of accuracy, not of fidelity (to the Gaullist cause). There are others more qualified. But it responded to some people's need for respect of fidelity." The new era of French politics which the President has said France was entering was turning out to be an "era of difficulties".

M Jobert was very critical of the Government's economic policy. During its first months in office, it had taken the necessary for the essential. "I wanted to strike public opinion by moves of a spectacular character. It lost time, instead of taking the true measure of economic problems. It said all was well in France and all went badly in the rest of the

The disabled are no longer content to live on hope

The polite and patient campaigning image of disabled people will be stripped away today with the launching of a new group to fight for comprehensive social security for all the handicapped. The new group, Disability Alliance, has been brought together because disabled people are deeply angry at what they see as a total rejection of their needs.

The trigger was the publication just before the election of a Commons paper on social security for disabled people. The same day, the Conservatives published their proposals which followed similar lines: "We fully expected, confidently anticipating, that the Commons paper would present a plan for a properly structured national disability income scheme", said Dr Fred Reid, president of the National Federation of the Blind in the United Kingdom. "What we got was a string of nitpicking minor proposals. They are useful, but they are not a plan for the burden of disability that the community should be taking on."

The government proposals, to which the Conservatives are also committed, would introduce a non-contributory invalidity pension for disabled people of working age. It would bring into social security an additional 15,000 disabled people who would receive £6 a week, 60 per cent of the invalidity pension paid to people who have paid national insurance stamps. Another 135,000 disabled people qualify, but have their supplementary benefits reduced.

The package also includes a £2 a week pocket money pension for working age patients in psychiatric hospitals, and a new invalidity care allowance for about 11,500 people who give up work to look after relatives who are so severely disabled that they receive the attendance allowance. The whole package is estimated to cost £8m net in a full year.

The disabled people omitted include an estimated 400,000 disabled housewives, between 50,000 and 100,000 children and 830,000 disabled people over retirement age. Yet, 10 years ago disabled people were led to believe that they would be included in the long-term review of social security undertaken by the Labour government.

Further hope has been held out ever since: successive ministers have told delegations from the Disablement Income Group

(DIG) and other organizations that their needs would be met. In 1972, Sir Keith Joseph, then Secretary of State for Social Services, told the annual meeting of DIG that the introduction of a national disability income was only a matter of time. Before the February election, senior Labour spokesmen were talking in terms of a package costing about £20m a year.

"This is what makes us furious," said Mrs Betty Thornberry, a co-founder of DIG and a representative of the Multiple Sclerosis Action Group on the new Disability Alliance. "We have been patient and polite. We have been given sympathy and some of the most able beginning" which has made disabled people very hopeful. But we cannot go on and on explaining all over again."

Mrs Betty Veal, chairman of DIG, pointed out that it has taken nine years campaigning to achieve an £8m package to only a tiny proportion of the disabled population. Yet, confronted with the income tax predicament of the Thalidomide children, the Government has taken two days to respond with a £5m grant.

"Of course we want the Thalidomide children to be helped, but I am infuriated at the way the rest of the disabled population is always told it is a matter of priority yet the Government can find sums of money for other groups just like that," she said.

These are not the views of an aggrieved minority. The Disability Alliance, of which the members, has the support of over 20 organizations—including some of the most respected and nearly £ experts. Nor are they the worst off, although all are disabled.

Dr Reid became blind when he was 14, but works as a history lecturer at Warwick University. Miss Veal was born with paraplegia, but has run her own tapestry and embroidery business for the past 23 years. Mrs Thornberry had her multiple sclerosis diagnosed when she was 24, but her family cope with the extra expense involved, without having to resort to social security.

"We started DIG when we found it difficult to cope with our extra expenses," Mrs Thornberry said. "But when we looked around we found hundreds having to give up work to look after disabled relatives. I am incensed at the double standards of society which praises the family as its foundation while allowing the family to be broken up by sickness or disability rather than give the allowance needed to prevent it."

Pat Healy Social Services Correspondent

Bryan Magee

Labour's battle flag must be the manifesto

In a mass democracy you are bound to have mass parties. In Britain today a party needs to get and keep the support of between a third and half the electorate if it is to remain a party of government. This means that a wide variety of different, not to say disparate, social groups are constantly in identifying their interests with its success. In this sense any party that aspires to govern the country must itself be a coalition. This year the Conservative Party has run up against the modern implications of this fact so hard as to sustain multiple injuries.

The Labour Party, by this token, is a coalition of the democratic left. Anyone, whether among its members or its opponents, who insists on seeing it as a party organized around a doctrine misunderstands it badly. On the tip of its right wing are people who could equally well be in the Conservative Party, and on the tip of its left a number who

could equally well be in the Communist Party—and both are in the same way. Sometimes, not surprisingly, these extremes reveal a hankering to expel or humiliate each other. Via each, through-out the party's history, disgruntled individuals have defected. But the great bulk of social groups are comfortably between the two, extending an easy-going tolerance to both. Between these two far-flung frontiers—more distant from the centre, and more provincial, than their garrisons realize—every habitable piece of territory is occupied: all the liberals who seriously want to be effective in British politics are in the Labour Party, while very many indeed of its supporters are conservative with a small "c" in their social attitudes.

Holding such a party together is—as the Conservatives will increasingly discover the more they put this year's lessons into practice—an imperfectly soluble problem. Cohesion is continually

threatened by member groups who deny the realities of the situation, pretending to themselves and others that the party is truly theirs, and try to swing its entire weight behind their own untypical aims. Only by mutual forbearance in an unending process of give and take can agreed policies for action be arrived at and kept to. The stock image for the leader of such a party is the circus performer riding three or four horses at once: his control is bound to accommodate the direction taken to the requirements of keeping the team together and himself on top.

Given these facts of life, the harmony that reigns now in the Labour Party is sweet and surprising, especially when one considers its discordant past and its interne habits. There has been nothing quite like it in my adult lifetime. Those long years during which Labour MPs of differing persuasions cut each other in the House of Commons are no more. They could come again, I realize—the party's

capacity for disunity is justly famous and should never be underrated. But at this moment it is the Conservative Party which is in public disarray, at war over ideology, split between its right and its left, ostentatiously humiliating its leader, squabbling over the succession. The Labour Party by contrast is marvellously united. Far from being a party of internal division, it has emerged victorious from two general elections in eight months—for obvious reasons, being in office fosters unity while being in opposition fosters dissension. But a deeper cause is the manifesto on which those elections were fought.

This remarkable document, substantially the same in its material content for both elections, has succeeded in identifying the highest common denominator of radicalism in the Labour coalition and getting it firmly established as the party's policy. The result is that moderate Labour MPs like myself support it with genuine enthusiasm while the Tribune group regards it as a left-wing

document. We are all manifestly now. For the Parliamentary Labour Party this fact holds out heady possibilities and a dire warning.

The warnings are these. With the Opposition so fragmented among different parties, and the largest Opposition party so riven internally, the Conservative majority is a lot more "working" than it looks. It may well hold through a full term. With the Labour Party united as seldom before, and its agreed programme one of genuinely radical reform, that term could see the most far-reaching social reconstruction since the Attlee administration.

But there is also the dire warning. Though the opposition may be unable to defeat Labour, Labour could still defeat itself, for its proclivity towards internal dissension, probably coupled with a lot of its hoped-for achievements depend on its remaining united. And its unity is defined by the manifesto. Therefore any group or individual who now insists on trying to commit the whole

party to something which is not in the manifesto and to which significant opposition is known to exist, is setting the coalition at risk. In doing so it jeopardizes the most promising social programme for a quarter of a century. This is the danger to avoid.

The conclusion is obvious. Labour's politicians should tacitly agree to fight for the manifesto, the whole manifesto—and nothing but the manifesto. That is to say, they should all accept that where the manifesto contains no specific commitments (there is none, for instance, to the holding of a referendum, or to acceptance of the renegotiated terms of Britain's membership of the EEC) then the various groups must remain at liberty to promulgate their views. On that basis Labour could lead Britain through something like a democratic revolution over the next few years.

The author is Labour MP for Waltham Forest, Leyton.

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The Times Diary

The disappearance of Mr Heath

The real Conservative dilemma is that a man (or woman) like Sir Keith Joseph, who appeals to hard-line Conservatives in the constituencies, probably could not win an election; and a man like Whitlaw, who might win an election, is not acceptable to the grass roots. Thus Heath, who lacks both capacities, seems an ideal compromise.

After Danish cambembert and Japanese Scotch-Chinese Worcester Sauce. Made in Shensi, the sauce is called "Plum Forest Hot Soy Sauce" in Chinese, but the label states firmly in English: "Worcestershire sauce—the best quality." It is a possible imitation but somewhat too peppery for the English taste.

Elinor

My readers have come up with plenty of suggestions for the authorship of the doggerel ("Would you like to spin with Elinor Glyn...") I quoted last week.

Among the nominees are Dorothy Parker and Nicolas Bentley, both surely of a later period, as are some of the possible I mentioned last week. James van der Linde remembers an interview in which Anthony Glynn, Elinor's son,

claimed authorship, while Arthur Gerard thinks Colonel Sir Neville Chamberlain may have penned it at Opatocmund.

Sir Arthur Collier favours Oliver Herford, an American humorist who wrote *The Rubaiyat of a Persian Kitten*. Laurence Hardman nominates the wife of J. B. Fagan, Mary Grey, who wrote a month aged 96.

Mrs Michael Jones says Leo Amery told her he wrote it.

Lady Celia Milnes-Coates writes: "At one time I imagined this was by Harry Graham, but we knew him well and he never told us it was not. It appears in full in a Mas book of 304 pages in which my husband and I wrote extracts which we had found amusing. In this book Hilarie Bellac was given as the author of the rhyme, but later his name was scratched out and that of E. V. Lucas substituted. This would not have been done without good reason.

Tally-ho!

The gentlemen among the ground floor groceries at Fortnum and Mason have shocked with customers by coming out in a rash of hunting pink. Since the end of last week black railcoats have been replaced with scarlet, giving one reader the impression that he was surrounded by an assortment of "Chelsea pensioners, Butler's Redcoats and extras from the recent film *Mame*."

The idea is to make salesmen more readily identifiable during the Christmas rush. Anyone who has been repeatedly accosted by animated foreigners while trying to buy a tin of biscuits in Fortnum's in December will realize how desirable this is.

Meanwhile, Fortnum's publicity department are enthusiastic. "It really is a lovely sight, and it is going down very well with customers," they say. By Christmas, though, the keepers of the teas and cheeses could become weary of the cries of "Yoicks!" and "Tally-ho!"

My companion had prawn cocktail and fried plaice. The first course was good and generous—generous helpings and cost a middle-aged waitress seem a common characteristic of store lunches.

My salmon steak with maitre d'hotel butter was good, with a large piece of butter on the fish, on to which someone had sprinkled salt and pepper at the last minute. Parsley potatoes had the same absent-minded hand sprinkling the parsley.

One exceptional feature of this prawn cocktail was its extensive and detailed. They even specify the *vin ordinaire* sold by the glass at 24p. Harrods, at 36p a glass, is a better wine but not 12p better. The service was efficient and unobtrusive and the clientele, including several small children, seemed to be enjoying themselves.

decor could be called muted disaster. They had gone for muted colours and then mixed their decorative metaphor so that there were a few feet of bricks wall effect appearing suddenly every now and then.

It was a good value meal, well served in instantly forgettable surroundings. I lacked any of, say, Harrods' style but it was cheaper. The bill for two courses for two people with half a bottle of wine was £4.58. Next: *Fanuclick's*.

Generous

Mirabel Cecil's search for the perfect store lunch takes her to Selfridges.

I decided on the Grosvenor Room out of the several restau.

While, the coffee is included, sir, it's the sugar that costs extra.

PHS

مكتبة من الأصل

Maryland

a Special Report

Industry and culture give cause for eating the big drum

Jerrek Harris

America in miniature—this is what the label makers have made of Maryland in an attempt to convey its immense variety of geography, industry and life. It is also a chameleon fairly unnoticed as it fattens on the boom that has transformed the eastern megalopolis belt of the United States, especially Washington to New York.

A lot of Marylanders seem to have been content for a time to let the world look at it in deliberately coy terms. Being just a part of the Mason-Dixon line, it was still partly a cocoon state, that trade has established the premier Baltimore, two and a half centuries ago.

It was the home of equine stock like the legendary ve Dancer. It was in Baltimore's streets, many with the distinctive steps made from bleached pine, that Babe Ruth first learnt to swing the bat.

It was also hard to forget a lot of American history has fallen into place in Maryland, from Francis Scott Key's writing of *The Star Spangled Banner* during the bombardment at Baltimore's Mt. Vernon in the war of 1812 to the latter-day presidential ruminations and stings that have gone on at Camp David up in western Maryland.

Or could anybody miss Chesapeake Bay, the state's biggest stretch of water, which is landlocked sea, which crabs and other seafood

are served on Maryland tables while affording an immense tourist playground. The game-hunting, especially for deer, duck and geese, on the eastern shore and elsewhere was also legendary.

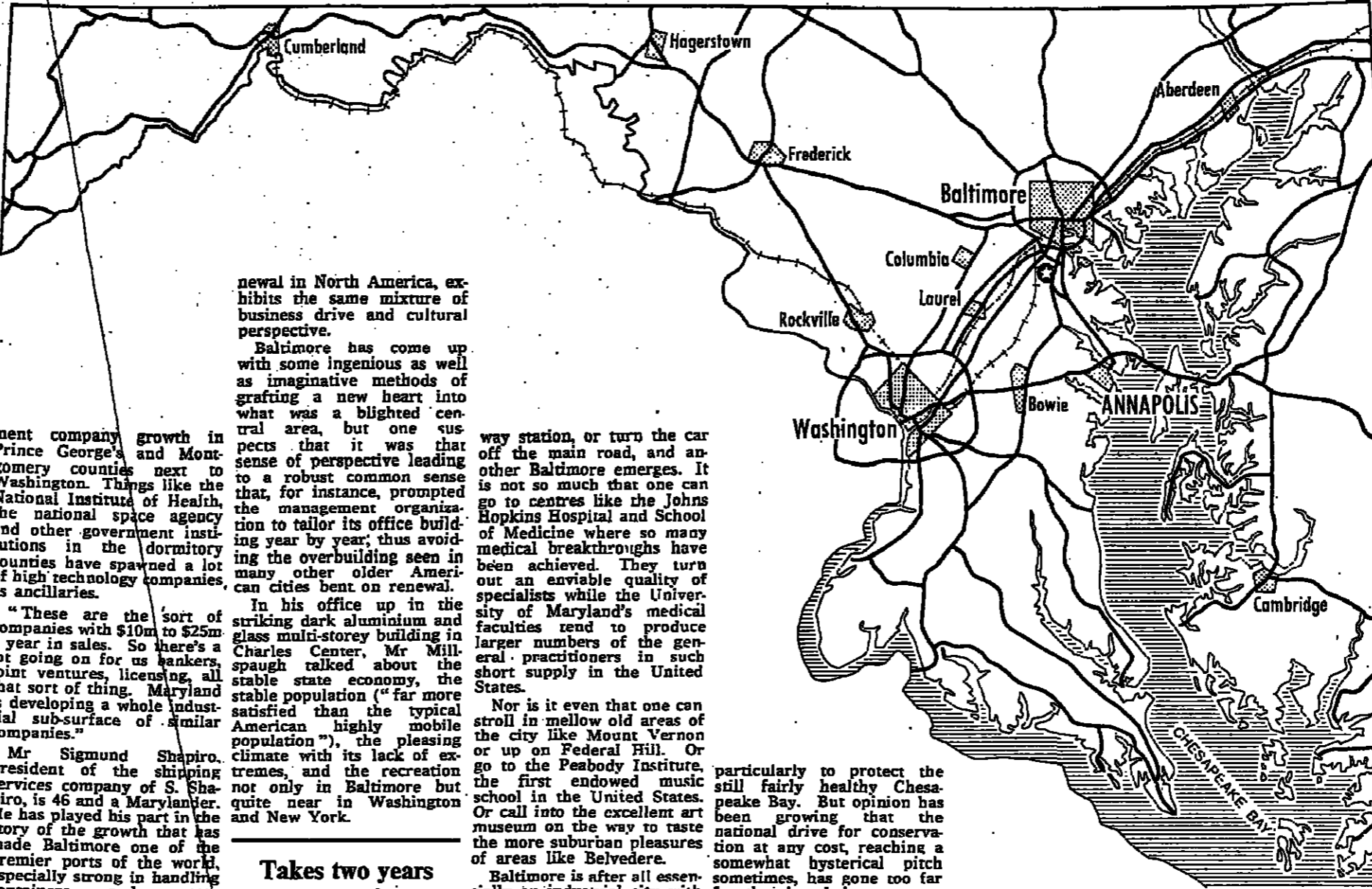
Maryland is also the source of both high-class suburban living for the elite of Washington DC and a dormitory for many of the capital city's army of office workers. It is also a handy reservoir of good blue-collar labour for industries that flock especially to the burgeoning counties along the megalopolis belt that is at its densest between Washington and Baltimore.

But Marylanders seem to have avoided banging the big drum about the state's other advantages, possibilities and problems, because they liked what they had and on the whole wanted to keep it to themselves.

Nation's capital 45 miles away

Something of a corporate inferiority complex would be understandable, at any rate in Baltimore city, given that the nation's comely capital is only 45 miles away with its concentration of political power and culture. Industrially, too, Maryland is a branch state so many of its factories, although owned by important employers, being only branches of corporations which have headquarters elsewhere in the country. Financially, also, the influence of New York is the greater.

But listen to a Baltimore banker, Mr W. Griffin Morrell, jr. of the Maryland National Bank. "Where is the state going? Well, look at the research and develop-



ment company growth in Prince George's and Montgomery counties next to Washington. Things like the National Institute of Health, the national space agency and other government institutions in the dormitory counties have spawned a lot of high technology companies as ancillaries.

"These are the sort of companies with \$10m to \$25m a year in sales. So there's a lot going on for us bankers, joint ventures, licensing, all that sort of thing. Maryland is developing a whole industrial sub-surface of similar companies."

Mr Sigmund Shapiro, president of the shipping services company of S. Shapiro, is 46 and a Marylander. He has played his part in the story of the growth that has made Baltimore one of the premier ports of the world, especially strong in handling containers and motor vehicles.

Takes two years to appreciate

He added: "A lot of us here reckon that it takes two years to appreciate Baltimore. I've known so many people come here, hate it the first year, have mixed feelings the next year, and then can't be dragged away by wild horses. It definitely grows on you."

One begins to see how they get the best of both worlds although Mr Millspaugh was certainly right about first impressions. So many people first see Baltimore as a stop on the Amtrak high speed rail link connecting Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Washington.

It is not an impressive sight. The city's best face is not presented to the railway tracks. Driving in by car is usually not much better; it is easy to conclude as the main roads slice through decaying housing areas that the problem must be as great as, if not greater than, that in any of the other big American conurbations. But get away from the rail-

way station, or turn the car off the main road, and another Baltimore emerges. It is not so much that one can go to centres like the Johns Hopkins Hospital and School of Medicine where so many medical breakthroughs have been achieved. They turn out an enviable quality of specialists while the University of Maryland's medical faculties tend to produce larger numbers of the general practitioners in such short supply in the United States.

Nor is it even that one can stroll in mellow old areas of the city like Mount Vernon or up on Federal Hill. Or go to the Peabody Institute, the first endowed music school in the United States. Or call into the excellent art museum on the way to taste the more suburban pleasures of areas like Belvedere.

Baltimore is after all essentially an industrial city with a black population of more than half. It has been called the Liverpool of America. For it not only funnels an immense maritime trade through the advanced port complex, but has a varied industrial infrastructure that has grown up over the years around a natural transport focus.

Bethlehem Steel has one of the biggest steelmaking complexes in the world, quite apart from extensive shipbuilding yards, at Sparrows Point at the city's edge, and there is a big spread of petrochemical industry. Top United States companies, like Black and Decker which make the power tools and McCormick the spices giant, are just outside the city boundaries.

The city, like the whole state, has had to face up to many pollution problems. Badly needed extra berths and terminals for the port of Baltimore, for instance, have been delayed by fears emerging from the environmental lobbies. The state has taken a lot of income groups will be an important part especially of

particularly to protect the still fairly healthy Chesapeake Bay. But opinion has been growing that the national drive for conservation at any cost, reaching a somewhat hysterical pitch sometimes, has gone too far for the time being.

Urban blight is another matter. Baltimore has tackled this one not only by the creation of Charles Center but by starting the complete renewal of an enormous spread of sites around the inner harbour where Baltimore first came into being in 1729.

In Bolton Hill, for instance, 10 years of civic endeavour towards renewal has created a new community in Victorian property that was once threatened with social and actual decay. In Strling Street in east Baltimore a low-income black area has been leavened by a group of homesteaders, many of them young white couples, who under a city community development scheme have bought their homes for \$1,000. The city is rehabilitating the property and put in a lot of their own hard work to begin to create new homes and a new community from the old.

Homes for a wide spread of income groups will be an important part especially of

the inner harbour schemes in addition to new offices and hotels, new campuses, and enhanced cultural and leisure facilities. It again comes down to the Marylanders' feeling for what are the essentials of living.

Symbol of new Baltimore

On the one hand one can look at the slender, pentagonal World Trade Center, designed by Mr I. M. Pei, going up at the head of the inner harbour as a striking symbol of the new commercially thriving Baltimore; stand down at Calvert Cliffs in southern Maryland not only good living but a wide industrial base.

In many ways Maryland, and especially Baltimore, is trying to walk a narrow path between conflicting interests and pressures. There is the not necessarily slowly

growing industrial boom, fuelled especially by the efforts of effective teams like the Maryland Department for Economic and Community Development whose search for incoming investment, particularly that from Europe, is proving so fruitful.

There is the restraint of the conservationists and the Marylanders' inclination for moderation while pursuing the good as well as the fairly quiet life. There is the insistence of problems of social and structural decay in the old city areas and the worsening difficulties of financing renewal in these days of increasing inflation.

Perhaps Marylanders' perspectives, which they are inclined to characterize deeply as provincial but which have a lot to do with common sense instead of euphoria, may help them to pick their way along the narrow path successfully, and not necessarily slowly.

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Restoring Baltimore's reputation for charm and distinction calls for vast effort

It is all too easy to caricature Baltimore. Seventh largest city in the United States, a once-fine metropolis still with many historical buildings, it is rotting from the core outwards into various ghettos, with some brave attempts to reverse the trends afflicting so many other American cities.

Such a sketch is misleadingly crude. Baltimore has a special as well as typical problems; it has also some up with some special answers. In its rather quiet way—compared, say, with the civil razzamatazz of an Atlanta—it is showing what sort of progress is possible given quality in diagnosis, planning and execution. It is also—that not easily defined quality—a likeable place.

The city is to some extent a microcosm of American urban problems. The substantial black population has taken over many districts and the middle classes have moved out, creating the now typical white noise of the suburbs. Baltimore had its race riots in the 1960s; symptomatically, perhaps, it is just south of the Mason-Dixon line and always did have a considerable black population.

In fact a significant proportion of the black population is in the city. It is therefore that much more stable and has a lot of self-respect with high aspirations. The better-off among them have in some cases also started to move out to the suburbs.

Where Baltimore is unusual is in not being part of a county. This means the city has lost from its exchequer all the tax wealth of the middle-classes who have gone to the suburbs beyond the metropolitan boundary. A tremendously disproportionate number of the city population are at social assistance level. Taxes have inevitably leapt. Yet it is practically impossible for Baltimore to annex some of the tax-lucrative suburbs because of amendments to the state constitution.

The Baltimore Regional Planning Council, set up by the Maryland General Assembly in 1963 to produce a comprehensive plan for the city and the five adjoining counties, including Baltimore county, came up with a revised development plan in 1972. It suggested that the rate at which the white population had been leaving Baltimore city would decrease substantially by 1990.

The city's population was expected to hover around 500,000, which would be more

than 40 per cent of the region's total population. Regional population growth, mainly by influx from the capital, Washington, DC, was, however, expected to run at such a rate that Baltimore city would account for only 30 per cent of the regional total by 1990.

By that year one-quarter of the region's population was expected to be black. Eighty per cent of this increased black population was expected to live in the city. However, a somewhat accelerated movement of black families out of the city into the suburban counties was expected during the 1970s and 1980s.

Baltimore city, the traditional centre of employment in the region, was expected to maintain its current level of employment or to experience growth at a modest rate. Major employment growth, on the other hand, was expected to be in the five suburban counties.

Mayoral reaction to coolness

The planners, even while producing this acknowledged picture of the city, devised also an active and many-faceted programme of renewal and conservation. This included new residential opportunities for families at all income levels in desirable urban neighbourhoods.

Such somewhat cool projections of the city's future brought a predictable reaction from the Mayor of Baltimore, Mr William Donald Schaefer, and his development staff. They brought out their own minority report, ticking off the regional planners for laying too much emphasis on the problems facing the city.

The minority report stated: "We do not deny that significant problems do exist. We believe, however, that the city remains, and will continue to remain, the focal point of the metropolitan area, with significant resources utilized by the entire region, with opportunities for dramatic development, and with a record of innovative approaches to the problems which we do face."

It added: "Sprinkled throughout the report are many statements which acknowledge the city's strengths. These are lost, however, to the aggregate impression that the city is all too overburdened—and this without posing alternative policy solutions."

It goes on: "Pulled together and given the proper

weight, our strengths are impressive and in many respects dominate the region. Over 60 per cent of the region's jobs are in the city, including 144,000 held by non-city residents. In the rapidly growing service industries over three-fourths of the jobs are in Baltimore city, the same proportion as in the financial, insurance and real estate sectors."

In fact, the city's balance sheet was impressive even at the time of that minority report. It is even more so now. A lot has been added to the city's long-held advantages like the splendid art museum and Pratt Library, the Maryland and Peabody Institutes, the almost legendary Lexington Market where one can buy almost anything, and those centres of medical research and higher education, the Johns Hopkins hospital, medical school and university and the University of Maryland's hospital, medical and other professional schools.

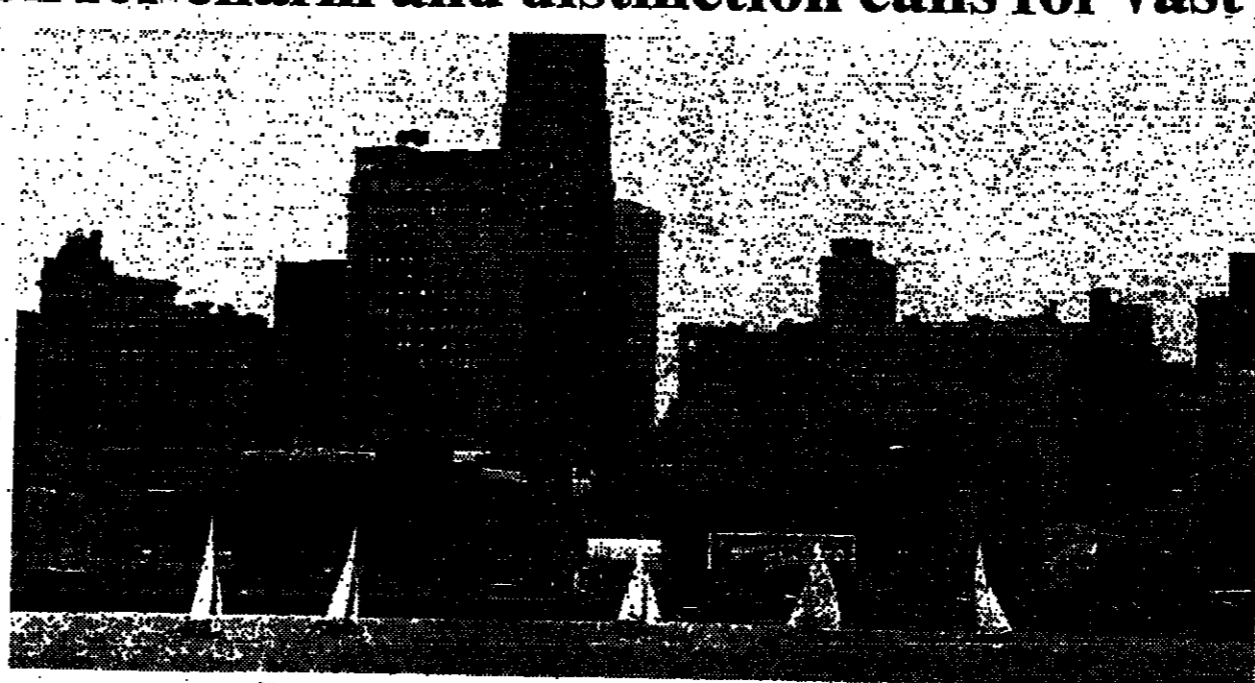
The city can rightly claim such advantages are enjoyed by people in the whole region. At a more practical level, the city carries a heavy regional burden in dealing with a growing solid waste disposal problem and spent \$15m on a pyrolysis plant over the problem, decided that what the committee for the central area was thinking of was not exactly in their field and retired while nevertheless offering everybody their blessing.

It did not seem logical to those left in the ring to go for a revival at the fringe of the central area as was done in Pittsburgh with the Golden Triangle. But there was no ready-assembled package of land in the city centre as happened in Philadelphia as the natural site for that city's Penn Center. Nor did public financing—from which Boston for instance benefited for its Government Center—seem a likely bet.

The two Baltimore groups came up with an unusual answer. In a rare blend of civic and private interests, the Baltimore Urban Renewal and Housing Agency appointed Mr Miller, at a salary of \$1 a year, to be general manager of what was dubbed the Charles Center Project.

The idea was to provide management for the city's central redevelopment, at the same time providing all the skills and experience needed for big commercial developments that are not normally found in the ranks of city servants. It is this non-profit set-up that has now developed into the Charles Center-Inner Harbour Management organization.

Mr Millsbaugh recalled: "Something obviously had to be done. The question



Charles Center, the new heart of Baltimore, cost \$175m to develop.

was what—and how and where, oh, where was the money, especially the initial seed money, going to come from?" Mr Miller said afterwards that the Association of Commerce picked over the problem, decided that what the committee for the central area was thinking of was not exactly in their field and retired while nevertheless offering everybody their blessing.

Transformation at the centre

The 33 acres needed for Charles Center was only put together after a lot of negotiation, for more than 200 owners were involved. But the Baltimore group was determined to push through its developing plan for a unified complex of new office buildings linked together by an elaborate system of pedestrian walkways, plazas and shops. A theatre, a new hotel and multi-storey apartment towers were also planned to create a balance of commercial and residential activity, of open space and leisure enjoyment.

Charles Center, now virtually complete, has transformed the city's heart. A number of old, sound structures have been kept, lending a sense of continuity to the area. On weekdays it is a vibrant, lively, natural centre, fulfilling all those early planning hopes. With 700 apartment units, the number of hotel rooms raised to 700 and a thriving Mechanics Theatre—British companies are not infrequent visitors—it is not exactly lifeless at night either.

Mr Millsbaugh, who came

as Mr Miller's deputy a year later, recalls how the committee for downtown knocked on every commercial door for seed money. Banks put up a percentage of gross deposits, retail stores a percentage of sales and so on. That put \$175,000 in the city. The Greater Baltimore Committee got together another \$75,000.

Charles Center has cost \$175m to develop, most of it from private investment. Some \$55m of public expenditure has gone to create the setting which has helped bring in private developers.

The management corporation has managed to avoid office over-building, by steadily adding about 400,000 sq ft a year for the past 10 years or so. Mr Millsbaugh foresees further steady growth, mainly in tandem with the general rise of business activity in Baltimore.

He adds: "Baltimore needs to improve its image before businesses will opt to move here from, say, New York, where there is already now a tendency for some companies to move out." Here a planned national publicity campaign could help.

Other projects are also helping to transform the heart of Baltimore. South of Charles Center is the new Civic Center, a \$14m structure opened in 1962, which combines a 10,000-seat sports arena with 100,000 sq ft of exhibition hall.

To the west are four University of Maryland urban renewal projects which are creating a downtown campus for the university's professional schools. North lies more imaginative renewal and rehabilitation work in the Mount Vernon area, the old cultural heart of the city.

has made a major effort to seize back the old Baltimore reputation as a city centre of distinction, charm and cultural vitality.

It is a vast undertaking, likely to take 30 years overall to realize fully. It involves the renewal of 240 acres surrounding the harbour basin where the city originated. First announced 10 years ago, the scheme's first stage, involving 95 acres of development, is now progressing.

This first stage alone is expected to cost \$285m in development, much of it from private and institutional investment. Acquiring, clearing and preparing the land has already involved committing \$55m in public expenditure, some of it in federal aid and the rest in city-approved public bond issues.

The United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company at the end of last year finished its \$44m 40-storey office building, which includes a large public area featuring a Henry Moore sculpture. Not far off completion is a 320,000 sq ft \$15m office building for IBM, and the Baltimore branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, Virginia, is building another office complex almost as large. A group of local investors is developing a 500-room Sheraton Hotel, with apartment blocks and retail and office space, on a spacious five and a half acre site.

But the really big spin-off from the success of Charles Center is the Inner Harbour scheme, again being piloted by the Charles Center management corporation. Having won a sheaf of design awards for the centre, and a lot of general acclaim, it

300,000 sq ft of offices, a roof-top restaurant and observation deck. The international architect Mr L. M. Pei has been involved in the design of what should be a fittingly elegant building.

A nursing home, apartment blocks for the elderly, a science centre to be completed by the Maryland Academy of Sciences and including a planetarium and exhibition space as well as a museum; playing fields and a ceremonial stadium; a marina—all these are part of this first stage of the scheme.

A second stage, covering a 68-acre site south of Charles Center and west of the first harbour scheme, will include a new residential neighbourhood for up to 2,500 moderate and middle-income families. Initial construction is scheduled for next year.

A further stage, already started, is the new campus for the Community College of Baltimore due for completion next year. Further in the future is the development of the city's municipal centre, which would transform the area running from City Hall to the harbour's edge.

It would not be surprising, however, to see some of these projects running into difficult times if the current problems in putting together development packages continue. Inflation rates make the basic arithmetic of development a tricky business.

Mr Millsbaugh is obviously not finding it easy to wrestle with this one; but on the credit side is his and his organization's track record in dealing effectively with a lot of problems that at the time looked near-insoluble. In the Millsbaugh office, up in the striking One Charles Center—first of the project's multi-storey offices—hangs an Aristotle statue. The goal of the city is to make man happy and safe."

The management corporation is more than pulling its weight in trying to achieve the goal of happiness and safety for Baltimore. But, in a vital as a new financial and commercial centre is to the city, there is, for instance, also the enormous problem of halting the outflow of industry from the city to the suburbs, with their promise of development space and often also of apparently attractive tax scales and incentives.

Here Mayor Schaefer's pro-business administration has been having its effect. The city's Economic Development Commission, whose director for 10 years has been the highly experienced Mr Edward deLuca, has recorded a tremendous jump in the issuing of low-cost bond issues. In 1974 companies

had the benefit of \$32.5m worth of these, as against the previous year's \$600,000 and a 1972 total of \$6m.

Another source of low-cost money, the Maryland Industrial Development Financing Authority, also pumped more cash into city business in 1974 \$9.09m was loaned almost double the 1973 figure.

As Mr deLuca put it: "We have a friendly administration to industry. We have a visiting committee monitoring companies in the city so that as soon as they hit a problem we can get all the different civic departments working on it to get real answers fast. By disbanding covering their problems we can convince many companies to stay in the city that might otherwise have just folded their tents."

18 officials find an answer

At the Johns Hopkins Hospital, for instance, difficulties were mounting at one point to such a degree that there was talk of the whole complex moving out of the city. "It took 18 top city officials to sort that one out; development was needed, especially parking and housing. But now everybody is happy and the area is being built up." In fact, in job terms, the city's 16 hospitals alone account for the livelihoods of 20,000 people. Mr deLuca obviously does not miss a trick in a rough situation.

Other hopeful signs are the new housing schemes, some particularly imaginative, continued road improvements like the current \$112m extension downtown of the Jones Falls expressway, and the start to be made soon on a rapid transit system, part of it subway.

But great as Baltimore's efforts are, it still needs all the help it can get. As that minority report to the regional development plan pointed out, what has still to be explored is how the region as a whole can join together, ignoring political boundaries, to help meet challenges which affect the region as a whole.

Baltimore gives a lot besides a heart to the region. Some way ought to be found to give the city the extra money it needs, compared with the tax-rich suburbs, to cope that much better with its difficulties. Recent political developments increase the hope that this might happen; it would be only equitable if it did.

D.H.

Anybody here ever heard of a place called "Maryland"?



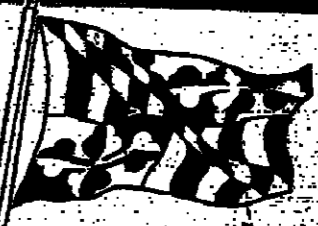
NO? One of the original 13 states in the United States, it now is an integral part of the Boston-Richmond megalopolis. Maryland borders Washington, D.C. and is only 350 kilometers from New York.

In addition, the combined Baltimore-Washington metropolitan areas comprise the nation's 4th largest consumer market. The only larger area on the East Coast, in terms of total effective buying power, is New York.

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For Further Information, contact:
Mr. George L. Rush,
European Director
Maryland Department of Economic
and Community Development
427 Avenue Louise
1050 Brussels, Belgium
Phone: 648.86.77



Maryland

هنا من الفضل

Investment by foreign companies encouraged

Hidden away in a shallow valley in the rolling dairy country of Frederick County in Maryland—screened by 80,000 newly-planted trees as one of several concessions to the environmentalists—is the new plant of the Eastalco Aluminum Company.

An additional production line for aluminum, a quarter of a mile long and representing \$17 million of investment, is to be installed; the present \$110 million sunk in the venture will probably be doubled eventually.

One of the least-appreciated factors about the plant, however, is that it represents just one facet of what is becoming a major pre-occupation of the more forward-thinking state administrators in the United States: reverse investment. More simply, this is investment by foreign companies in America, either by setting up distribution or manufacturing projects there, or by taking over existing American companies.

The Eastalco aluminum plant represents another aspect of reverse investment. For a big slice of Eastalco's parent company, the Howmet Corporation, was taken up by Pechiney Ugine Kuhlmann, the French metals and chemicals giant after a \$21.5 million share offer. Pechiney, now fourth ranking world producer of primary aluminum, has certainly made its presence felt at the Frederick county plant.

The phenomenon of reverse investment is still not too well defined in the United States as a recent study* by the British-North American Committee showed. The committee's British research director, Mr. Simon Webley concludes in fact that whatever sources are used to build a picture of reverse investment there are discrepancies.

According to one recent independent survey the number of American companies owned by foreigners was between 1,200 and 1,500 instead of fewer than 1,000 listed by the United States Department of Commerce. The book value of these companies in mining, manufacturing and petroleum was about \$38,000 million at the end of 1972 rather than the official estimate of \$10,500 million. Employment was probably nearer one million, about double the official estimate.

Professor Arnold Sametz of New York University estimates that while American manufacturing investment in Western Europe has

grown at a steady rate of 13 per cent a year since 1950, investment by European manufacturers in the United States rose to 18 per cent a year for the period 1966-72 compared with 7 per cent in the previous 15 years. The 1973 figure of \$2,537 million of net foreign investment coming into the United States is the highest ever, the 1972 figure being \$3,833 million and the previous highest \$1,030 million in 1970.

It would be easy to read too much into the 1973 figure given the volatile movement in foreign investment totals in previous years, but it does show what sort of prizes states like Maryland are playing for.

It has perhaps understandably produced conflicting reactions in the United States. On the whole foreign capital was welcomed by the American Government.

After the presidential debacle of 1972, the convertibility of the dollar into gold in August, 1971, the result was a "dollar overhang"—dollars that could not be converted into gold—of about \$38,000 million according to estimates in October last year. Encouragement of foreign investment in the United States as Mr. Webley notes, was seen by some as one way of reducing this overhang while at the same time benefiting the domestic employment situation and the immediate balance of payments.

There were localized anxieties concerning foreign ownership of corporations, property and raw materials. Pills were introduced in Congress to try to regulate foreign ownership of domestic assets.

Barriers still exist

As Mr. Webley points out: "Although controls on capital movements out of the United States and into some European countries and Japan were relaxed in the early months of 1974, barriers still exist to the free flow of long-term capital between nations for direct investment purposes. The rationale for such controls by any country deserves constant reassessment and it is becoming apparent that the original reasons for their imposition may no longer be valid in an age of floating exchange rates and accelerating inflation in developed countries."

Certainly one of the factors behind the 1973 upsurge in foreign investment is not only the apparently devalued dollar but the cheapness of American company shares. Many companies, their price/earnings ratios so far down that they were selling well

under book value, looked exceptionally attractive to British and other European countries looking round for investment possibilities.

It was not surprising that from Britain alone deals included British-American Tobacco taking over the Gimbels store chain, Trust House Forte acquiring Travelodge International and Cavenham buying 51 per cent of the Grand Union Company.

Mr. Webley discusses the possible motives of foreign companies going into the United States. A government survey before the period of floating exchange rates pointed to the size of the American market as the most positive gain to a foreign investor.

Another study in Europe underlined the American potential as a market but also underscored the growing size and skills of non-American multinational corporations, allowing them to operate that much more successfully in the United States market. The negative factor of a foreign company installing itself in America as an insurance against protectionist legislation should also not be overlooked.

Foreign investment at the multinationals' level is not necessarily the best target for the individual states like Maryland which are now mounting an increasing effort to bring in foreign money. It is the medium-sized and smaller European companies, for instance, which could consistently bring in what the state most wants to see: industrial assets that yield tax revenues and jobs for the local population.

Not that the big battalions are ignored. Maryland, in common with most other states in the union, has made its pitch to Volkswagen since that company announced its eventual intention—recently postponed again—to set up a major manufacturing plant in the United States.

Maryland can make a good case to Volkswagen. The German manufacturer already puts vast numbers of its cars through the port of Baltimore and appreciates the advantages of the state's geographical position for the rich eastern and Mid-west markets.

Maryland is one of about six states that have set up development offices in Brussels. The move, at the beginning of this year, has already produced encouraging results for Mr. James A. McComas, jr., who is director of the business and industrial development division of Maryland's Department of Economic and Community Development.

Exceptionally rich regional market

Radio and television communications and receiving equipment is a whole sub-industry in the Baltimore-Washington area. Food and other domestic industries are also important.

More than anything else it can offer to a foreign industrialist, possibly bemused at the size of the American market, the opportunity to tap an exceptionally rich regional segment of that market as a more manageable first step into the United States.

Mr. McComas said: "One of the most important of our attributes is that we are ready for anything. To be successful in development work you have to be ready to research any kind of question, working with a company on its own terms. We have now geared ourselves pretty well for this and the results have shown through."

The state economic department works closely with a series of development organizations at county level to place an interested company in the right location for them as well as what is the right location for local interests. Some counties are more convinced than others of the value of economic development but at its best this cooperation right down to the local level produces a good marketing and development machine.

The worldwide network of offices maintained by the Maryland Port Administration also plays its part in stimulating foreign interest.

Tour through United States in miniature

Professor Curtis C. Harris, aged 44, a Harvard man, has been working seven years on an economic study of the state borders at the University of Maryland. It gives him a significant insight into the growth patterns of the 23 counties of Maryland and of Baltimore city. The insight tends to be buttressed by his own location within the state borders at the University of Maryland's economic department at College Park in the suburbs of Washington DC.

At the university's morning campus there are more than 30,000 undergraduates here—he drew attention to how far the Maryland growth rate was exceeding the national average. He forecasts the gross regional product of the state during 1970-80 of 5.7 per cent against the national average of 4.3. The following 10 years show a 4.4 per cent growth for Maryland against the national average of 2.9 per cent.

It is possible that cities like Baltimore may understate their potential in this respect. So often foreign operations begin with a distributive need for raw materials. Baltimore has a combination of excellent rail and road communications which could play an important part in bringing a location within the city boundaries. A long-term view has to be taken on plotting site costs and taxes at the right level on the understanding that manufacturing could well follow eventually.

Baltimore's rule of thumb on incoming companies, for instance, is to look for 20 new jobs per acre. At the beginning of a foreign investment scheme that might not be realistic as distribution centres are these days usually computerized and highly automated.

Mr. Webley's review of direct foreign investment in the United States points out that the gap in the comparative costs of production between the United States and Western Europe is narrowing. It also emphasizes that the growth in the scale of European and Japanese companies has made it essential for them to have a physical presence in what is still the richest market in the world.

He notes that while the Federal Government does not have investment incentive schemes like those in many European countries, a growing number of individual states are developing attractive schemes. Maryland, with its low-cost loans through the Maryland Industrial Development Financing Authority and arrangements like the state-aided training programme to help incoming industries both foreign and domestic, is certainly one of them.

Mr. Webley sums up: "There is little evidence that foreign ownership will be harmful to United States interests—any more than American ownership of Western-European or even Canadian companies has proved detrimental, even at the local level, to national or local interests."

The older cities of the United States, battling anyway to retain the industries they have rather than mounting separate campaigns to bring in new ones from abroad, sensibly rely largely on the state administrations to do this sort of trail-blazing. This is certainly the case of Baltimore where the city's director of economic development, Mr. Edward deLuca, is content to say of this and all prospective new industry: "Naturally we do work on this. There are a lot of facilities you find in a city which are just not there in the suburbs. And we do get new companies in."

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Aim is balanced growth

The local county commissioners also look to balanced growth, with the industrial and commercial base of the new town being expanded to keep pace with housing development. The St. Charles master plan calls for some 25,000 housing units being built over 20 years and there are so far fewer than 2,000 occupied houses.

Mr. William R. Reeves, the St. Charles director of industrial development, sees this philosophy of working and living in the same place as an asset given the quality of life in this part of southern Maryland. He is probably right. For the industrialist, particularly those in search of woman labour for industries like electronics manufacture, the area has a lot to offer. Unskilled labour rates amount to \$2 an hour, half the rate in the nation's capital barely 20 miles away.

Development of St. Charles has not been fast, but a variety of housing, including some town houses, are now on offer. Eventually there will be 20 neighbourhoods in five village groups. Some industry is already in, including an iron works.

The two parallel bridges which arch across the Chesapeake Bay just out from Annapolis have opened up the eastern shore of Maryland to immense developments, both industrially and commercially—especially in terms of tourism and in community growth.

Fairly isolated until the first bridge came in the 1950s, it is still a very different world from the more highly developed western shore, dominated by the so-called golden triangle spanning Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis.

It has its problems. Many rail lines serving commercial interests in the area are under threat of being closed down, although a number of schemes have been proposed by various communities to keep them going.

around Ocean City a boom in apartment tower building which, with new hotels and the vast summer crowds, lends the place an air another Miami Beach, it has overstepped itself. The banks have foreclosed on several apartment developments there this year.

At Cambridge in Dorchester county, on the present Choptank river, 10 years ago race riots flared in burning and looting. The black population was we over 30 per cent. In what was then a largely agricultural area cutbacks at a large-scale food packing company, employing 2,500 people at peak times, had had catalytic effect.

The town where Anne Oakley had lived was to be beaten. Action came from the industrial development committee of the Cambridge Dorchester Chamber of Commerce—noticeably four local businessmen: Mr. Robert Davis, Mr. Herman Stevens, Mr. F. Phillip Williams and Mr. Donald Holdt.

Their tenacity in pursuing new industries, once an industrial park had been organized, earned them the title of the Four Horsemen. They travelled by car, night hundreds of miles, to get to one prospective company's key meeting to take the decision their way.

When unemployment has been running at 10 per cent or more of the workforce with black unemployment higher than that, it is a varying between 2 and 5 1/2 per cent. Fifteen new industries have come into the area since 1958, although not all of them have stayed the course. This produced 2,500 new jobs at the peak.

Mr. James J. Benjamin, plant manager of West Publishing which produces books and other publications, found eastern shore work peculiarly adaptable skills demanding an especially high standard of hand and eye dexterity.

Industrialists farther down the eastern shore at Salisbury in Wicomico county the same story of man dexterity which exists much among the unskilled the skilled workers.

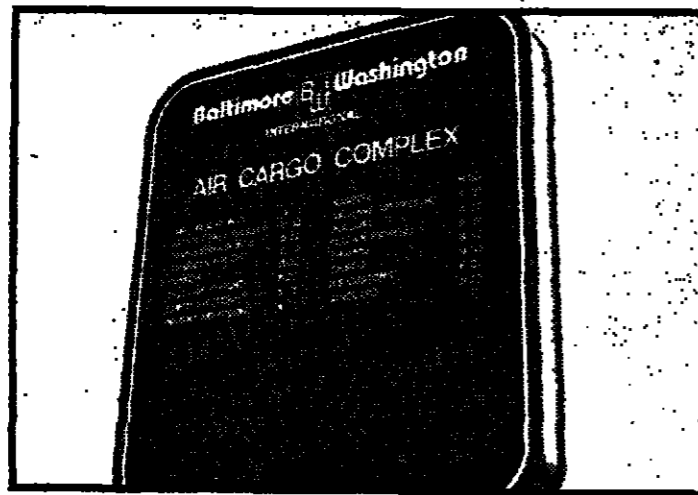
Mr. Robert L. Kiley, executive director of the economic development organization, one of the liveliest in Maryland, follows a deliberate policy of 10 per cent steady growth, even if means turning away some industrial prospects. The area is a manageable growth; it does not overstep its limits in public facilities, education and the various utilities.

A number of national companies, including Burt and Firestone, have followed their way to the area a much searching elsewhere Mr. Kiley had this reflection on possible investment in European companies: "When they first send exploratory missions over they get overwhelmed by the great degree by the big city with their big budgets. I do not easily realize that are a lot of better things for them in places like Wicomico."

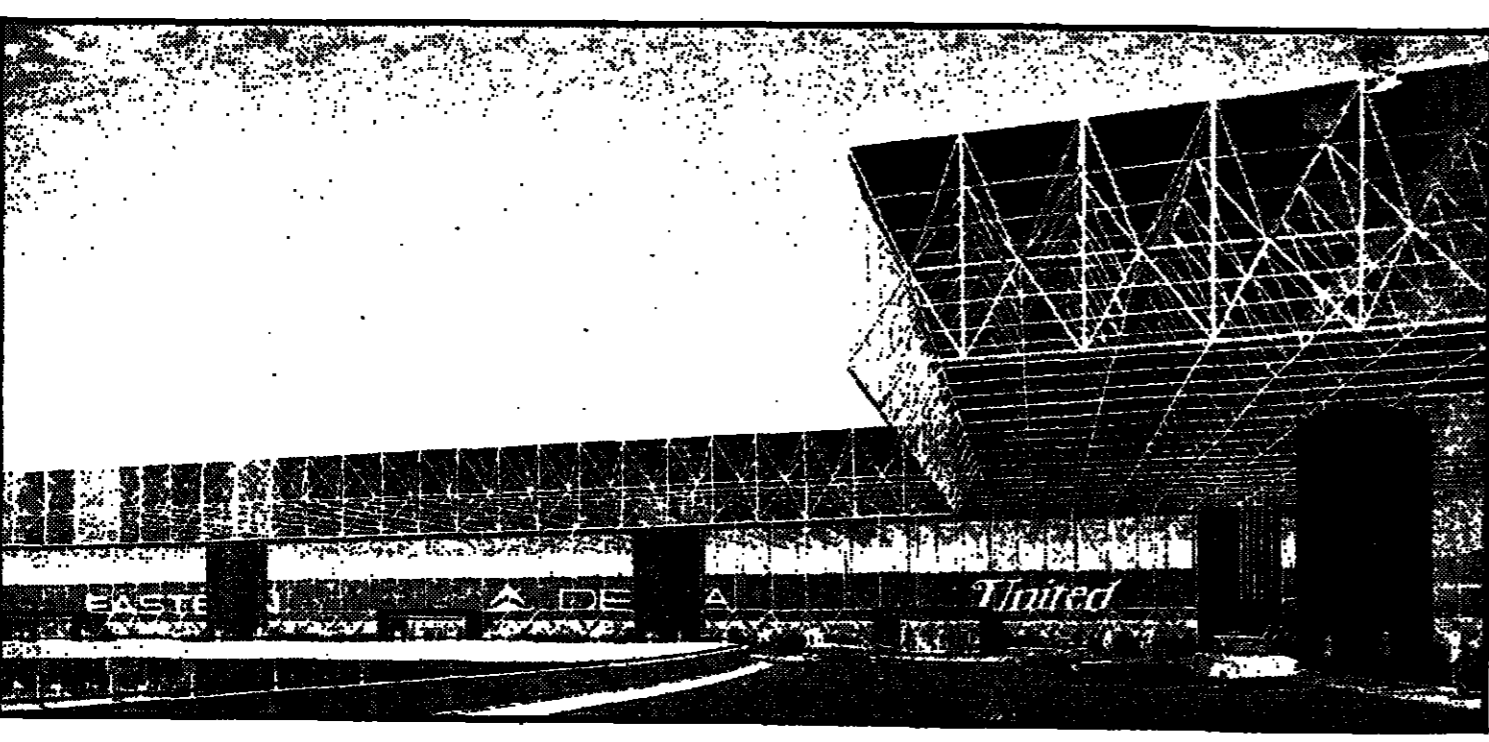
He added: "Our taxes, in fact, are the second lowest in the state. Site construction costs are 10 per cent lower than the rest of Maryland." They are also tax advantages, well as the usual low-loans available.

In Talbot county, where proximity to the Bay ridge has made it a popular retirement and residential area for the better off, street attempts are being made to bring in light industry.

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State promoting tourism

It is easy to appreciate in Annapolis, Maryland's beautiful capital with its historic houses, the United States Naval Academy and its old port, as well as skipjacks and other local fishing craft, that tourism is yet another big factor in the Maryland economy. The state, sensibly, is promoting tourism and the conference industry.

Although Maryland still produces some 1,500,000 tons of coal a year with most of it coming from the strip mines in western Maryland's Garrett and Allegany counties, this is now mostly an echo of the past. That industry has left behind it close-knit, hard working communities that in Cumberland, for instance, in Allegany county, attracted over the years a number of big industries, including the Celanese Corporation and the Kelly-Springfield Tyre Company.

Mr. Gerald L. McDonald, executive director of the Allegheny economic development company, recalled how that boom faded out as in the 1940s, with demand for their products at that time declining sharply whittled down their work force from 14,000 peak to the present 2,500. "It left an economic effect on the community that is still being felt," he said.

"Things are looking up again in the Celanese works. It is now producing cellulose acetate, a lot of it for export, especially to Russia. The excellent rail freight service to the land—the mountain gap there was the natural route for freight into and out of the Ohio valley—is an essential attraction for the company.

Early development is going on in producing the cellulose for the tobacco substitute Cytel which is to be marketed in the United Kingdom by Rothman's and Gallaher's. That work could increase at Cumberland.

It has been making a big effort to clean up what was left of the industry work force got a Holiday Inn two years ago—and has a lot to offer incoming industry because of

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Contact: Gerald L. McDonald, Executive Director, Allegheny County Economic Development Co., P. O. Box 1168 - Cumberland, Md. 21502

There's plenty of room for industry in Maryland's new town of St. Charles.

ST. CHARLES

William R. Reeves, Interstate General Corporation, 336 Post Office Road, St. Charles, Maryland 20601 Telephone (301) 843-8600

مكتبة ابن الأصيل

How skilled labour adapts to change

Some of the significant facets of Maryland's employment and labour relations are more apparent than others. Take for a start the statistical picture. A University of Maryland Department of Geography study earlier this year characterized Maryland, one of the most densely populated states, as even more an area of concentrated employment.

The rapid growth of the state's economy is evident in the way the gross state product, the added wealth of the region, has increased since 1950. In the five years since 1950, the number of jobs went up from 800,000 to 1,500,000. Other separate statistics show that the labour force in 1972 went to 1,630,000.

The university study showed that the employment growth rate in Maryland in the 1960s was nearly twice the national figure at 37 per cent. The study adds: "The non-commodity producing sectors have increased particularly rapidly in the past 20 years and are now the major force in the economy of Maryland. If services can be considered a measure of rising living standards Maryland has shown a marked improvement in recent years."

Even so Maryland in 1969 was twenty-third in growth of manufacturing that year, contributing \$4,190m to the national total of \$304,500m. Much of Maryland's manufacturing—part of the eastern seaboard belt that takes in the Mid-west, accounts for 65 per cent of United States manufacturing production—is concentrated in the Baltimore area.

The state's occupational structure shows a marked dominance of urban activities. Surprisingly for a state with so much farm and forest land, farmers and farm workers make up less than 10 per cent of all workers.

The black population of Maryland was put at 700,000, almost a fifth of the population of the state but only 3 per cent of the national black population.

A true insight can be had only by meeting the men and women behind the statistics, including the industrialists who can tell from their own experience how things are.

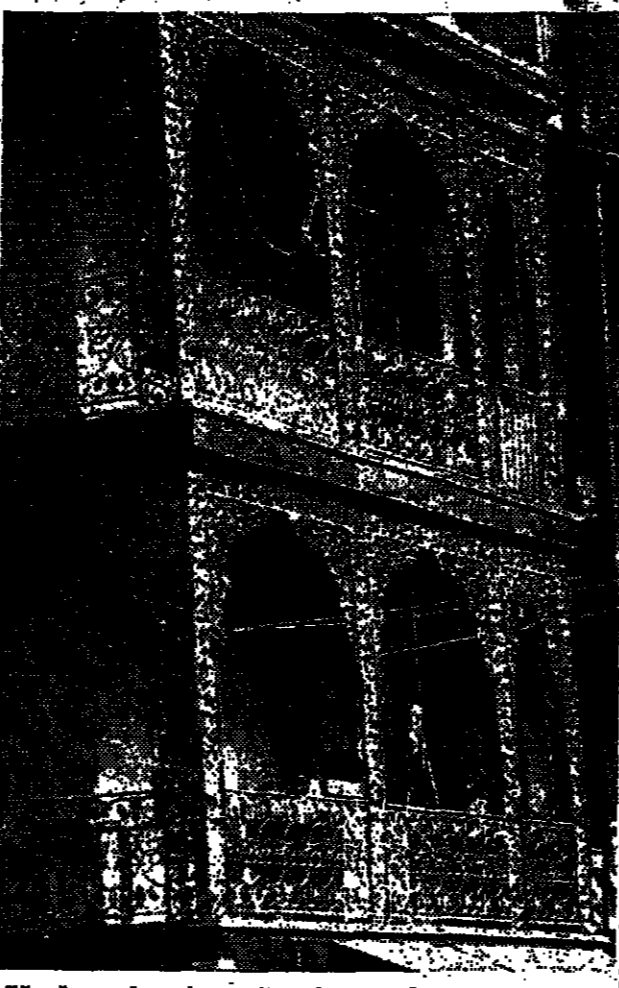
The statistical analyses, which anyway on this point take in figures only up to 1967, paint a picture of manufacturing decline in Wisconsin county far down on Maryland's eastern shore. On the spot a different picture emerges.

For one thing Salisbury, Wisconsin has one of the liveliest economic development organizations in the state. Mr Robert L. Kiley, its executive director, says: "We are going for a balance between manufacturing and service industries and we are pretty well placed now. We want to grow in a manageable way and that means 10 per cent growth. Otherwise too much strain is put on things like education and the public utilities."

For another thing this area not only has a strong labour

New ways with old homesteads

Baltimore was the first city in the United States six years ago to unify its housing operations. One agency, the department of housing and community development, took everything from initial rezoning planning to fixing finance and issuing building permits all under one roof.



For the commissioner of the department, Mr Robert C. Embry Jr, it means more than anything else the ability to mount a total housing programme for the city. Priorities can be established and met without a muddle of conflicting interests eroding strategies vital to the city.

Such an organization is especially necessary when an area is facing the sort of problems, characterized by the decayed housing stock, that afflict all the older American cities.

As a result Baltimore has achieved much in this sector. One inner neighbourhood of largely Victorian houses, Bolton Hill where P. Scott Fitzgerald lived for three years on Park Avenue and Edgar Allan Poe often called for a drink at a little bar on McMechen, has been transformed over the past 10 years.

It had decayed like many similar neighbourhoods, but rehabilitation has turned Bolton Hill into a fashionable residential area. A typical three-storey terraced house there—with the white marble steps which are a hallmark of so much Baltimore property of that period—now costs from \$7,000 to \$64,000, depending on the degree of renovation.

The department takes a hand with loans. But a newer and promising department is the city's homesteading scheme. Under this plan for run-down areas scheduled for renewal, the city sells properties for \$1 on the understanding that the new homesteaders will rehabilitate the old ones.

The city has arranged loans of up to \$15,000 to help with the rehabilitation work, with total costs for single houses probably likely to go to \$22,000, and the double dwellings probably accounting for up to \$35,000.

Mr Embry explains one of his main ideas: "The city has to be identified in smaller units. Neighbourhoods are important. If there isn't a neighbourhood in a particular area then we try to organize one."

The other key has been to switch from tearing down existing houses—all too easily replaced in some cities by soulless new developments—to working on preserving the old ones. A proportion of older properties needs to come down to make way for improvements like new highways, or because completely new housing development is the only practicable course.

Mr Embry's department has rehabilitated about 1,500 houses in the past two and a half years. About one-third of them have been sold, which can involve a partial write-off of costs. Otherwise they are rented out.

He explained: "We are concerned to attract and hold middle-class people. Bringing them back into the city and beginning to balance the predominantly low-income population at

Under the imaginative urban renewal policy of Baltimore's department of housing and community development, decaying Victorian houses can be purchased for \$1 on the understanding that owners rehabilitate them.

the heart of the city is the alternative to trying to disperse the low-income people away from the centre."

It was a setback for Baltimore when the federal authorities early in 1973 slapped a moratorium on approval of new subsidised housing. This was both public housing for low-income families—similar to United Kingdom council houses—and moderate income housing for blue-collar workers earning \$11,000 a year at most.

More than 3,000 housing units of this kind were already under construction and another 4,300 were planned. Although the freeze on construction was subsequently modified, it meant a halt in this part of the Baltimore housing programme for many months and slower progress subsequently.

The city reacted by raising money itself though the going now is certainly tougher. But the department will see a wide spate of housing going up in the new inner harbour scheme and there are other plans.

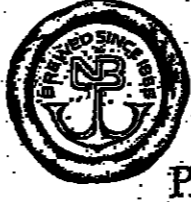
Probably the most striking is the projected new town within the city boundaries at Coldspring. It aims to develop an economically and racially mixed community in an entirely new residential environment with full-scale citizen participation at all stages.

That is quite a tall order and a recent consultants' report understandably remarked that implementation would not be easy.

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Banking meets a growing challenge

by Frank Vogl US Economics Correspondent

Banking in the state of Maryland is probably more competitive today than ever. Banks in the big money centres are sending scores of executives to the state to capture commercial business and, with costs rising fast and profit margins narrowing in these days of high inflation, the bankers recognize that expanding retail business is vitally important.

Branch banking is permitted throughout the state, and the big six institutions have all been opening branches at a fast pace. One local banker says that the banks in a better position than those in most other states is that the population is expanding swiftly. Washington, in the District of Columbia, is drawing in tens of thousands of people to house the growing hordes of federal bureaucrats, and so the city's suburbs in Maryland and Virginia are enjoying a boom.

Mr Fanning Baldwin, president of Mercantile Bankshares Corporation, which is the holding company for a group of eight banks in the state with a total of about 60 branches, argues persuasively that "growth has to come from the retail sector; our raw material is deposits."

This view reflects the realization by most bankers in the state that the banks are just too small to compete effectively in big wholesale banking. There are few really large companies whose headquarters are based in Maryland. Many of the big factories based locally belong to out-of-state companies.

There are only a few foreign-owned subsidiaries in the state and they, too, have most of their large financial transactions handled by the big banks in the key money centres. The part of Baltimore does not attract some international business.

Mr Robert Harvey, chairman of Maryland National Bank, the largest

banking group in the state with 152 branches, admits that international business is not all that important. His bank has a London office and a partnership in a London consortium bank, and makes some international loans that tend to develop executive loyalty.

The First National Bank of Maryland, the third biggest in the state, is the only one to have developed some sort of international activity. As all the bankers admit, the banks have neither the cash nor the business base to warrant the development of significant international operations.

To some extent, judged by the record of some American banks of modest size that have tried to get into international business, this lack of international involvement is a blessing. It has meant that the banks have concentrated on what they know best, and that is exploiting the local market.

Here is an evident move to defend themselves quite well against the tough competition from the country's biggest banks. They have held on to most of the local commercial business, and do not seem to be worried at the prospect of big banks trying to increase their foothold in the state.

The First National Bank of Chicago, in an evident move to do some of the local wholesale business, has announced that it plans to open a local office.

The Mercantile has a major trust department that feels keenly the competition from the big banks. But the Mercantile has managed to achieve a good performance record, and so long as this continues, Mr Baldwin says, there is no reason to fear outside pressures.

With company treasurers now more aware than ever of what is happening in the money markets, the local bankers have to fight hard to retain the commercial business, and this often means reduced profit margins.

The same applies in the retail business. People are becoming keenly aware of the high interest rates on offer on Treasury bills and bonds, and are withdrawing funds from their savings accounts, since yields on deposits are regulated at what are now low levels by the Federal Reserve.

To keep the savings deposits and to get more retail customers the banks are having to offer better services. They are advertising widely, and offering such inducements as free cheque services. Mr Harvey and Mr Baldwin agree that the intensified competition will result in the disappearance of many of the small banks.

The state has more than 100 banks, but the number is likely to be reduced significantly in time, while the Maryland National, the Equitable Trust, the First National, the Suburban Bank Corporation, the Union Bank and the Mercantile Bank continue their rapid expansion.

Despite the pressures, the banks tend, by and large, to be fairly conservatively managed. They are not on those lists to be found in the desks of leading New York bankers of banks that could fail at any time. They are banks with long traditions and solid financial bases that fall into the mainstream of American banking, where times today may be hard but where little time is wasted on talk of a serious banking crisis.

The top bankers, in spite of their basic conservatism, are also planning for the future and for big changes in their operations. Both Mr Harvey and Mr Baldwin believe firmly that time will come when banking beyond state borders will be allowed. They are planning for this, and using their

time and their bank holding companies to develop out-of-state contacts and operations.

But for all this, as one company director in Baltimore noted, the Maryland banks are small in size compared to the big New York banks.

The Maryland after all, may be the biggest bank in the state but, with assets of about \$2,100m, it ranks only about fifth in the list of largest banks in the United States.

When it comes to finance the only big leaguer in the state is the Commercial Credit Corporation. With more than \$4,000m in assets, it is the largest company in the state. It is a giant financial concern involved in numerous areas of consumer and commercial credit financing, both in the United States and abroad. It is one of the four largest issuers of commercial paper in the United States, with an annual volume of almost \$16,000m.

Commercial Credit occupies several ugly and huge buildings in central Baltimore. Its executives travel widely and are in constant touch with New York in particular.

Some of Commercial Credit's top executives clearly see themselves as being superior to the local small time finance of the Maryland banks.

Typically, Commercial Credit, like so many other companies in the state, is owned by a non-Maryland corporation, Control Data of Minneapolis.



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maryland national bank

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21 Market Fields (East Block)
London EC2Y 9DF, England
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E SIMONSTOWN ISSUE

Announcement is to be before the end of the month Mr Callaghan about istown base. The Labour in a *casus belli* by the Royal Navy the African navy last determined to press termination of the treaty, n of cooperation with Africa, but particularly to do with arms or uses all sorts of diverse and before the issue emotional and evoked, be well for everyone d to clear their minds a realistic assessment and western interests later.

Simonstown treaty, drawn 5, is out of date, dealing with an Africa and East which have since transformed. Not all out-of-asties are useless. This any event, can only be ad by mutual agreement. probably seemed a wise on when South Africa Malan was turning away gain and the multiracial wealth, but whatever is in the treaty it must be in consultation with It could be ignored— to wither on the vine" Government of the day, is unlikely to satisfy ho want the situation by changed.

urely naval value of the n dispute by the experts es. Simonstown has the ge available dry dock Singapore and Europe, opinion considers that time it has real advan- but that it would be to maintain a British presence in the Indian nd South Atlantic without ould cost more to support all vessels without it—very ore when they had to be elsewhere for extensive. It is presumed that in f war South Africa would to put all her naval as, not just Simonstown, at s' or Nato's disposal. re the purely naval merits ing Simonstown are d, therefore, the question be asked whether any

British naval presence in the Indian Ocean is necessary. There will probably be no government decision on this until the defence white paper next February. The arguments are heavily in favour of maintaining that presence, however modestly. Russian naval strength in those waters is building up, and when the Suez Canal opens it may build up further. Yet the West's oil lifeline runs from the gulf, and it cannot be good diplomacy to leave it totally unpoliced, the tankers moving only by leave of the Russian fleet. The Russians may never interfere with the tankers, but on the other hand if the tankers were at their mercy in a period of tension, as might at any time occur in the Middle East, they might be tempted to be obstructive or threaten obstruction, in a way that they would not if it meant risking a clash with western warships.

The African states from Ethiopia to Mozambique certainly do not want the sea to be vacated to Russian naval overlordship. They (with India) might prefer it to be neutralized, but so long as the Russians are there, they want at least some countervailing western force there too. They may not wish to say this openly, but there is no doubt of their sharp appreciation of their own interest in not having their seas given over to Russian control.

Britain has, as well as its naval role, defence arrangements of various kinds with Kenya and Mauritius, and will probably have them with an independent Seychelles. In addition Britain has responsibilities for the Diego Garcia base, which provides facilities for the American navy when needed. To service these agreements naval visits are necessary.

If a western naval presence there is desirable, it cannot simply be left to others to provide it. The Americans cannot be expected to fill a gap caused by Britain's withdrawal, nor can this be left to France, the Netherlands or other Nato powers—or to Japan, which is also vitally interested in the flow of oil. It may be desirable that the West should operate jointly (this may be decided at the next

Nato review) but Britain could not pull out just as others were chipping in.

The balance of the strategic argument is in favour of Britain continuing to send its ships into the area. No doubt conditions may change, particularly as Iran develops a naval capability. For the time being the Indian Ocean cannot be vacated.

The next question is whether an adequate naval presence can be maintained without the back-up of the Simonstown base or treaty. The reopening of the canal will help the West's naval logistics as well as the Russians'. Moreover, the black African states would find it easier to service British ships and visits if Britain could be rid of the entanglement of the treaty relationship with South Africa. The probability is that if there were no formal treaty, the Africans would not raise objection to the normal use of Simonstown by warships needing services and even refits, which, as Mr Botha has observed, ships of all nations can make. Joint exercises certainly embarrass the African leaders (who have their own public opinion to consider), but Britain is no longer supplying naval equipment. South Africa can be relied on to keep the base in operational condition for allied ships as well as their own to use in emergencies.

South Africa's cooperation is needed to help solve the other problems of southern Africa, notably Rhodesia and South-West Africa. Consultations about the treaty could contribute to the developing discussions on this wider subject. Snubbing South Africa will merely postpone solutions and will not (whatever the Left supposes) ingratiate Britain with black Africa. Black Africa's demands on Britain are longer than Simonstown. The conclusion must be that sensible and wide-ranging talks with South Africa are worthwhile, and that these talks could include negotiations to wind up the Simonstown treaty; but that none of this should be directed towards the abandonment of naval responsibilities in the Indian Ocean.

Mr Wilson must decide what is more important—the unity of the Labour Party or the defence of the free world.

Yours faithfully,
PETER TREW,
Great Oaks,
Shipbourne,
Nr Tonbridge, Kent,
November 4.

Nationalization of land

From Professor D. R. Denman
Sir, The reference in the Queen's Speech to the Government's intention to nationalize all development land makes strange reading at a time when on every hand we are warned of the impending rise of 60 per cent and more in local rates.

The Government's White Paper "Land" (Cmd 5750) which sets out the nationalization proposals is written in the imperative mood and commits the Government to "lay a duty on local authorities to acquire all land required for private development" (and redevelopment); and to do so ten years in advance of requirements.

The only breathing space to be allowed is a transition period designed to give the local authorities time to make good the shortage of skilled manpower. It cannot be denied that the Government's programme for the acquisition of all development land will be held up probably indefinitely for want of skilled staff, and other administrative problems, but what of the other topically urgent matter of money?

To accomplish a mammoth acquisition programme on the scale envisaged by the Government must be far beyond the financial competence of local authorities at the present time. If money is fed into their coffers from central government funds, where will it come from? It will either mean printing more money, or putting into circulation Land Bonds. Either alternative will amount to the same thing—a wholly irresponsible fiscal policy in the present time. If money is fed into their coffers from central government funds, where will it come from? It will either mean printing more money, or putting into circulation Land Bonds. Either alternative will amount to the same thing—a wholly irresponsible fiscal policy in the present time. If money is fed into their coffers from central government funds, where will it come from? It will either mean printing more money, or putting into circulation Land Bonds. Either alternative will amount to the same thing—a wholly irresponsible fiscal policy in the present time.

D. R. DENMAN,
Pembroke College,
Cambridge.

Simonstown agreement

From Mr Peter Trew
Sir, Of 5,150 allied merchant ships sunk in the Second World War 539, one ship in nine, were sunk in the South Atlantic or the Indian Ocean. Hitler started that war with a U-boat fleet considerably smaller than the present Russian submarine fleet and the Russians now have a naval presence in the Indian Ocean that he could not aspire to. Most tankers are now too large to use the Suez Canal, even if it were open, and most go via the Cape.

The use of Simonstown is therefore vital to the defence of the West. If this Government is so lacking in a sense of responsibility that it abrogates the Simonstown agreement, then what is rightly Britain's burden will simply be shouldered by other countries.

Mr Wilson must decide what is more important—the unity of the Labour Party or the defence of the free world.

Yours faithfully,
PETER TREW,
Great Oaks,
Shipbourne,
Nr Tonbridge, Kent,
November 4.

From Mr Francis Prideaux

Sir, Your leading article on Simonstown (October 25) correctly points out the severe impracticality of the Government's present attempts to split hairs between the diplomatic and the "strictly operational" aspects of naval joint exercises.

Bar these attempts are worse than impractical. They are also in direct contravention of the party policy on the basis of which the Government has been elected.

It is true that the passage on Simonstown in Labour's programme for Britain makes no specific reference to the requisite racial balance for inter-racial cocktail parties. But it has no need to. It does the only honest thing and pledges that joint exercises will be scrapped altogether. What does the Government think it is up to?

Yours, etc.
FRANCIS PRIDEAUX,
60, St Ervans Road, W.10.

Labour Party and the BBC

From Mr Melvyn Bragg
Sir, I'm sure I can't be the only one of your readers to find today's report (October 31) of Labour Party suspicion of BBC "bias" depressing. The spectacle of a great party founded on notions of justice and democracy and seriousness complaining about what, if they exist, are surely inevitable and minor human frailties in an organization envied the world over for its own qualities of public service and independence is disheartening.

In my opinion, it was the clock-watching imposed on the television companies by the political parties themselves which was a major cause of the tedium and lack of conviction in the last election coverage. Impartiality, thus computed, sterilized content.

Moreover this persistently cultivated mistrust can only make it extremely difficult for the Annan Committee (whose findings are immensely important for the future of broadcasting in this country) which ought, surely, to be allowed to do its work before a reasonably neutral backdrop.

Yours sincerely,
MELVYN BRAGG,
9 Gayton Road, NW3.

VAT on new houses

From Mr Richard Welch
Sir, One thing Lord Goodman could lend his weight to, in order to further his aspirations of a well housed nation, is a move to change the current interpretation of the VAT laws, whereby those who have enough sense to get on and build a house for themselves are charged VAT on their materials. This tax was never intended by Parliament, for Mr Barber said in March 1972 "New housing shall be wholly free of VAT."

The threat of starvation

From Mr Dick Taverner

Sir, After the war a threat of starvation in Germany, Eastern Europe and Asia was averted by grain rationing in the better fed countries. Britain introduced bread rationing for the first time.

Today the threat of starvation, as you have so prominently reported, is likely to affect infinitely greater numbers. Millions are already starving. At the same time the developed countries are infinitely more affluent and their affluence, as the declaration of the 25 experts at the UN Conference points out, has helped to cause the grain shortage because of the widespread use of grain for animal products.

Surely there is an overwhelming case in justice for official rationing until the food reserve for which the 25 have called has been established?

Yours faithfully,
DICK TAVERNER,
60 Cambridge Street, SW1,
November 5.

From Professor Leonard Joy and Mr Philip Payne

Sir, Your leader of October 28 drawing attention to the threat of starvation was fully warranted but it is disturbing that the nature of the problem and the measures relevant to its solution are widely misunderstood.

The growing demands by the rich for food feed livestock, the recent rise in the cost of farm inputs and the loss of impetus of the "Green Revolution" have aggravated the threat of starvation, moreover the withdrawal of the United States as stockpiler of last resort has made world markets vulnerable to severe price fluctuations. But even without these problems the prospect of malnutrition would have been calamitous.

Without them, the only difference would have been that we should have been anticipating "oversupply" and a fall in grain prices rather than a serious rise. This would have made it easier for many wage-earners to subsist. It would have meant, indeed, that in the short run the overall magnitude of the problem would have been smaller. It would have given us a breathing space—more time to find the necessary solutions. What the fuel crisis has done has been to confront us more urgently with the problem which we had eventually to face.

It is the growing tide of landless unemployed who cannot afford to live, who are the world's problem. And, because of their poverty, there is no solution to their problem to be found in attempts to increase food supplies or nobody will produce food for them if they cannot pay for it—or in attempts at voluntary population control. The only solution in the long run is to ensure that everybody is productive of their own subsistence. In the short run, if the poorest are to survive, it will be through charity—private or public.

This vast human problem which now confronts us is thus a social one. We certainly have to increase our food supplies and we shall need to invoke technological expertise to assist in this. But we shall not succeed in removing the threat of starvation unless we find ways of increasing food supplies which also absorb the landless into productive employment.

Food stocks for price stabilization, charity and disaster relief are of course essential but they will not solve the underlying problem. Most disasters are simply dramatic manifestations of chronic conditions.

Michael Horvath told us clearly "Why go on harvest may not save thousands from starvation in West Bengal" (The Times, October 18). Good harvests and effective relief programmes are not enough. Nor is "development". Unless "development" is directed explicitly at reducing deprivation it is, according to historical experience, certain to increase it.

The nature of this most crucial challenge in the history of human society is to find approaches to development which reduce rather than

increase deprivation; for the world will not tolerate the magnitude of the deprivation which will now ensue. The commitment that is required is to an acceptance of this challenge, to an acceptance of the idea that it may involve costs to some people and to a willingness to face, and ultimately to bear, these costs.

Incredibly enough, we do not know specifically what these costs might be. Our first challenge is, in fact, to define alternative approaches to the attack on deprivation and, in this respect, to define the choices facing human society.

Yours faithfully,
LEONARD JOY, Fellow, Institute of Development Studies,
PHILIP PAYNE, Reader, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine,
As from the Institute of Development Studies,
University of Sussex,
Falmer, Brighton,
November 4.

From Lord Northbourne

Sir, Your leading article of October 28 on the threat of starvation is timely. It can however be read in such a way as to suggest that a critical shortage of food is a real threat, mainly in the case of the poorer countries alone. Nobody seems to realize that this country, so far from being immune to the risk of such a shortage, is on the contrary in a highly vulnerable situation.

At present about 3 per cent of our working population is directly engaged in the production of food from our land, and is producing about one half of the food we consume. The production of that half is dependent to a greater extent than is the case in any other country, on the continuing availability of imported fuels, of fertilizers and of many other supplies from industrial sources at home and abroad. We call this being more "efficient" than other countries.

More food could be produced in this country, but not at short notice, and not if supplies of energy and other essential requirements were to be restricted for any reason. Individual efforts in gardens, allotments and perhaps on part-time holdings could make a worthwhile contribution but not a decisive one.

We have got into the habit of thinking that we can buy food from other countries whenever we want it. In the light of the assessment of the world food situation so convincingly presented in your leader, how probable is it that we shall be able to buy what we want for much longer, even if our purchasing power as a nation does not continue to decline?

Temporary expedients, such as subsidies on food, serve chiefly to delay the moment of our awakening to the realities of our situation. It would be rash to hope that our partners in the EEC would come to our rescue if the need arose, for they would be affected in the same way as ourselves, if not necessarily to the same extent.

These are simple facts such as anyone can understand. If we do nothing now to counter this threat as it applies to our country, we shall have only ourselves to blame. No more serious danger faces us today.

Yours faithfully,
NORTHBOURNE,
Northbourne Court,
Deal, Kent,
October 29.

State of farming

From Mrs Eileen Lewis

Sir, Battery hens; factory farming; the lobbying of MPs to maintain the export of live cattle to the Continent; action against sea-kill cattle—ye gods, what an industry.

Yours faithfully,
EILEEN LEWIS,
Rockley House,
Fitzroy Street,
Newmarket,
Suffolk,
October 30.

pleasanter foreman or a smaller working group can also improve both enjoyment and productivity independently. But satisfaction and productivity cannot be guaranteed to follow from each other to any great extent, and thus firms cannot be expected to pay for the improvements they make in the quality of their work out of supposed economic benefits to them. The benefits to be expected are largely "external", reaped by society as a whole.

Monotony in fact is like smoke pollution. It may pay firms to introduce cleaner equipment sometimes; but unfortunately—in our rather peculiar economies—it often pays them individually to pollute. The cost is borne by the people who work there, their neighbours, and their families. So governments have to tax polluters, subsidize non-polluters and sponsor inventions that eliminate pollution. Obviously the inventions they should look at first are the ones that eliminate pollution and are more efficient as well. But if they stop at these they will stop at the same point as individual firms, in a highly smoky haze.

There is a simple test of this complex matter: if your correspondent is right, in the year following the publication of his letter all huge plants in private ownership employing monotonous technology will begin to dismantle their equipment and install the technology he recommends, without any firm or subsidy whatever, at the urging of their accountants and their shareholders. That would be delightful. Will it happen? The evidence suggests I am afraid that politicians must take action as well, and that government intervention—through a local Trade Union channels—is the only remedy that will work on any reasonable scale. Then the experiments your correspondent mentions will be of the greatest value.

Yours sincerely,
ALASDAIR CLAYRE,
38 West Hill Court,
Millfield Lane, N6.

Effects of inflation

From Professor E. H. Thompson

Sir, I wonder how long it will be before economists and politicians will bring themselves to say that however "damaging" it may be to society "as a whole" inflation has benefited and continues, in spite of forebodings, to benefit a very large section of the population.

Yours faithfully,
E. H. THOMPSON,
Department of Photogrammetry and Surveying,
University College London,
Gower Street, WC1,
October 29.

Welsh devolution

From Lord Chalfont

Sir, May I reply briefly to two recent letters on the subject of a Welsh parliament. Although, of course, I cannot agree with Mr Neil Kinnoch's opinion (Letters, November 1) that the Welsh people do not feel it necessary to have a parliament, I do not deny the force of his general argument, and especially that concerning the Welsh language. It is vitally important that this issue should be handled in such a way that those who wish to ensure the survival of the Welsh language do so in a way which unites and does not divide the nation.

Turning to Lady White's letter (October 30) I will not react to her comments on my title, or my familiarity with the "ardours of legislation", except to express mild regret that general argument, as my colleagues are able, as Neil Kinnoch is, to debate serious political issues without descending to personalities. I hope, however, that you will allow me to correct some seriously misleading impressions which may have been created by her.

First, my article, as anyone who had read beyond the headline would have appreciated, was not, as she seems to suppose, on "Welsh nationalism". It was on the recommendations of the Kilbrandon Commission. I was not advocating the break up of the United Kingdom. Indeed, I said so quite specifically in my article. Lady White knows perfectly well the difference between separatism and federalism on the one hand, and legislative devolution on the other. Third, I did not address herself to the main point of contention. If her arguments are valid for Wales then they are valid for Scotland too, and there is no case for discrimination. In spite of my shameful lack of experience on law making, I am prepared to debate the question of devolution with Lady White or with anyone else, but I think we ought to get the facts right first.

Yours faithfully,
CHALFONT,
House of Lords,
November 4.

My most important reason for taking issue with Lady White, however, is that she fails to address herself to the main point of contention. If her arguments are valid for Wales then they are valid for Scotland too, and there is no case for discrimination. In spite of my shameful lack of experience on law making, I am prepared to debate the question of devolution with Lady White or with anyone else, but I think we ought to get the facts right first.

Yours faithfully,
CHALFONT,
House of Lords,
November 4.

Pension deduction

From Mr Ronald Jones

Sir, In the twilight of their lives, my father and mother, aged 85 and 81 years respectively, came to live with my family a few months ago but, unfortunately, my mother has embarked upon what looks like being a lengthy stay in hospital.

Were my mother a millionaire, a coal miner, a visiting shopkeeper, a newspaper editor, her stay in hospital would be total free of financial payment. Indeed, militant hospital workers strongly affirm their abhorrence of any payment of fees for hospital care.

Sadly, however, my mother is an old-age pensioner, the wife of a man who has paid taxes and other official levies for the whole of his 55-year-long working life.

And because my mother is an old-age pensioner three official letters have arrived during the past month from the Department of Social Security, warning her that on November 22 she will have completed eight weeks in hospital and thereafter a deduction will be made from her pension to defray the cost of her hospitalization.

Whether the deduction is 2p or £2 (I believe it is the latter), surely a minor matter and social principle is badly bent in this sort of situation and is it not unpleasantly anomalous that quite soon the only fee payers in hospital will be those in voluntary payers who happen to be old-age pensioners?

In my opinion, you should graciously find space to print this letter, you may be inundated with verbal professions from accountants and the like affirming that I will have retrieved the financial loss suffered by my mother by my own tax advantages arising from her dependency. I have not. I have not attempted to do so.

It should surely not be necessary. Yours faithfully,
R. W. JONES,
2 Stirling Court,
Holmes Chapel,
Cheshire,
October 28.

Kindest cut of all

From Mr Stanley C. Brown

Sir, Apropos Mr Levin on razors, some years ago—well, maybe 50 or so—I treated myself to a new safety razor. More accurately, I bought a tube of shaving cream which carried with it a free razor. No razor of more recent date, at any price, and with any of the advertised scientific refinements has ever given me a more comfortable, close, and efficient shave than that simple, nicely balanced, weighty piece—three pieces, to be exact—of gratuitous ironmongery.

I am, Sir, yours sincerely,
STANLEY C. BROWN,
14 Pennington Walk,
Retford,
Nottinghamshire,
October 29.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET

Government Market moves to Nine Elms this will leave behind it in its wake the Opera and the Lamb and Flag of savour of leeks and and a profound uncertainty what is to happen to the presence of the the smell, the alleys with lorries, and the matter underfoot—the area from smart apartments in the past. So full of architectural and that diverse down vitality which is often to where doubts about the keep rents low. Just as artistically, many properties under-used or derelict are a shortage of public as in particular open offering greenery other cabbage-leaves).

the utmost test of the art planning to take a large those dominant feature has moved and prevent the t revolved round it from ng, or from being over- by new incursions. It s that no ambitious or hensive plans exist, even the move to Nine Elms in ten years in prepara- he whole project, in fact, es a major change in

public attitudes to planning. If the choice was to be made today, the move might not be undertaken at all. The purpose of the original decision included the release land close to the centre of London for lucrative development as well as more space and new buildings for the market. New offices and hotels were to pay for the move: over 20 years it was proposed to demolish 60 per cent of the existing buildings. But opposition to such drastic proposals became so great that they were abandoned and the GLC set out to see what inhabitants really wanted.

The results of that consultation are to be published next week. They may be expected to show a preference for housing and small changes over offices and big changes. The battle over the 1968 proposals has left a degree of suspicion of any change at all—justified to the extent that any decision about the future is likely to cause rents to start rising towards the level of other areas close to the centre. The whole property market has changed so much in recent months that many assumptions about the future are put in question. There are prospects that the GLC will shortly strike a bargain for

offices on the Oldbams site which will pay for a nearby housing development, but the scope for deals of this familiar kind will be much reduced. The Covent Garden Community Association raised the alarm yesterday about would-be developers who have been acquiring property in the area "since 1968"; by now many of them must be regretting that they ever did so.

The market buildings themselves may remain vacant for a very long time, and their gloom will influence the atmosphere as much as their bustle does now. One of them, the Jubilee Market, is being offered for rent, but so far there have been no takers.

However, the small offices associated with the market (a kind of accommodation that is very scarce in central London) are in some demand. Many enterprises faced with high rents elsewhere, like the smaller art galleries adjacent to Bond Street, might venture to move to an area so well-placed. But any considerable migration of the fine art trade to the Covent Garden area—and they would be suitable settlers—would probably require a lead from one of the large auctioneers. The storage space, if nothing else, would beckon.

Barbaric life sentences

From Mr H. V. Hodson

It is interesting that almost the word as the Scots-Irish brought to the labour exchange by Eton. In many of the rooms, "bureaus" likewise a son of "bureau", Etymology to class distinctions. her Mr C. F. MacLaren's it (October 20), "It was pro- thus as the best rebuke e to those misguided enough rt foreign words into a pre- eady confusing and dismal applies equally to an Eton n is another question.

Yours faithfully,
ODSON,
igan Lane, SW1.

Barbaric life sentences in Barbiniis, Scotland. Even the most difficult and dangerous prisoner has some capacity for useful activity and the Scottish experiment has demonstrated that long-term prisoners can be given a purposeful framework within which to operate.

Surely the experience in Barbiniis could be repeated in English prisons?

Yours faithfully,
DAVID MATHEISON, Chairman,
Parliamentary and Public Relations Committee,
Windle Chambers,
Hardshaw Street,
St Helens,
October 29.

Pay relativities

From Mrs Gilroy Adamson

Sir, I am sure no one would disagree with Professor Elliott Jaques's point about the importance of relativities in the distribution of wages and salaries (October 29). But social justice will not be achieved by adjusting only the financial benefits of employees.

Research has brought about in many employment situations by relativities of other kinds, which concern not only the material and physical conditions of employment (having somewhere to put one's car or somewhere attractive to eat one's lunch—given the respect due to a human being of some status) but also the right to take part in the decisions affecting the environment in which the individual man or woman works.

When someone analyses the discontent in any one industrial dispute he or she is in a position to put before the accountants that caused expose other different grades to employees of different grades to want to withdraw their labour; I want to withdraw their labour; I feel sure that in many cases one of these must be the account taken of their opinion as to how they

should be allowed to carry out the tasks expected of them.

To take the example of a hospital, a complex organization including many different professions and ancillary employees who have their individual parts to play in treating patients; not many of these individuals will be satisfied only with the right sort of relativities of payment; they also want relative weight given to their views regarding the way to carry out their tasks in order to fulfil the overall objective of the organization. It would seem fair that those with a long professional training would expect relatively more weight in discussions than those without it.

Yours faithfully,
GILVRA ADAMSON,
Chester Row, SW1,
October 29.

Colour bar in a club

From Mrs Sylvia Haymon

Sir, Mr Angus Maude is altogether too patronizing (November 1): "liberal instincts" are not the exclusive perquisites of intellectuals.

Neither of his theoretical instances—of communists demanding admission to the Carlton Club or conscientious objectors to the Guards Club—is relevant to Dockers Labour Club and Institute Ltd v Race Relations Board. There, the "cultural affinities" Mr Maude rightly desiderates were all present and correct. Mr Sherrington, the associate member concerned, was a working man among working men.

While one can understand Mr Maude's resistance to yet another invasion of personal freedom, in a civilized society some things simply have to be done. And an amended Race Relations Act is one of them.

Yours faithfully,
SYLVIA HAYMON,
13 Beaumont Street, W1.

Control units

From Mr David Mathieson

Mr David Mathieson's controversy about the control units in two of our is a very delicate issue, re the letter from Mr Zellick (October 29) was a contribution to the debate. easy for those who do not work in prisons to be of any suspicion of increased on. As Mr Zellick pointed ere are some difficult and us men in British prisons— is understandable that the- ities should seek some solutions. In any case, group, ive behaviour by the few can a life miserable for the many this context, the welfare of jority of the other prisoners also be weighed against the and the interests of the y of difficult ones. term prisoners present a ble challenge to our prison strators and we must try to h the problem construc- We heard recently of a very experiment with prisoners



COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
November 5: His Excellency Major Alvaro Ernesto Martinez was received in audience by the Queen...

County of Kent (the Lord Astor of Hever) upon arrival at Dane Court (Drake) Her Royal Highness drove to Fairfield House School (Headmistress, Miss Adrienne Brooke)...

CLARENCE HOUSE
November 5: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother visited the Queen's School for Girls on the occasion of the school's seventy-fifth Anniversary celebrations...

A memorial service for Sir Frank Wood, formerly Secretary, Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, will be held at the Royal Air Force Church of St Clement Dates in the Strand, London, W1C, at noon on Monday, December 9, 1974...

A memorial service for the late Eric William Griffith, a Master of the Bench of Gray's Inn, will be held in Gray's Inn Chapel on Wednesday, November 20, 1974, at 4.30 p.m.

Latest wills
Latest estates include (net before duty paid): father's duty may be payable on the estate...

Church news
The Rev. A. H. Bennett, curate of St. Paul's, will officiate at a service at 11.15 a.m. on Sunday...

Memorial service
Mrs T. E. Sotheron-Estcourt
A memorial service was held at St John Baptist, Shipton Moeve, on November 1 for Mrs Anne Evelyn Sotheron-Estcourt, wife of the late Captain T. E. Sotheron-Estcourt...

Birthdays today
Lord Godber, 86; Sir Alexander Macfarlane, 75; Air Vice-Marshal G. A. H. Pidcock, 77; Major-General J. Scott Elliot, 72; Sir George Sinclair, MP, 62; Sir Michael Stewardson, 62; Sir Leonard Stone, QC, 78; Mr Whitney Straight, 62; Sir Gordon Whittridge, 66.

Today's engagements
The Queen opens the new headquarters of Royal Academy of Music at 11.15 a.m. at 10-5, Wigmore Crescent, Battersea, 3.

Milton exhibition
An exhibition to mark the tercentenary of the death of John Milton opens in the King's Library of the British Museum on Friday, November 7, and continues until January 19.

Law Report November 5 1974
Wardship powers used to stop publication of book
In re X (a minor)
Before Mr Justice Lately

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Forthcoming marriages
Mr J. F. S. Graham and Miss S. J. Kershaw
The engagement is announced between James, elder son of Major and Mrs Charles Graham, of Croft-head, Longrun, Cumberland, and Serena, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Ronald Kershaw, of Ramsdell, near Basingstoke, Hampshire.

Mr A. D. Lundy-Pile and Miss J. Derry
The engagement is announced between Andrew Douglas, son of the late G. C. Laurie-Pile and Mrs Laurie-Pile, of Hargrove, Oxford, and Josephine Louise, younger daughter of the late John Derry and Mrs Derry, of Old Nether, Nidsey, Sussex.

Mr R. W. Saroff and Miss A. Moffo
The marriage will take place privately in New York on November 14 between Mr Robert W. Saroff and Miss Anna Moffo, of New York.

Marriage
Mr M. P. Woodward and Miss W. Werenowski
The marriage took place on October 30, 1974, at St. Andrew's Church, Birmingham, between Mr Martin Paul Woodward, eldest son of Mr and Mrs E. W. Woodward, of Quarry Bank, Staffordshire, and Miss Wanda Hilda Werenowski, only child of Mr and Mrs T. W. Werenowski, of Reading, Berkshire.

HM Government
The Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs was host yesterday at a luncheon at Admiralty House in honour of the Hon. Sir John Gifford, C.B., M.P., and the Hon. Sir John Gifford, C.B., M.P., and the Hon. Sir John Gifford, C.B., M.P., and the Hon. Sir John Gifford, C.B., M.P.

HM Government
Mrs Judith Hart, Minister of Overseas Development, was host at a luncheon held yesterday at a luncheon to court members of the Gibraltar Aid Delegation. The guests included: Lord Lee of Newson, Marshal of the Air Force, and other members of the delegation.

HM Government
Mr Ernest Armstrong, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Education and Science, was host yesterday at a luncheon in honour of the Hon. Sir John Gifford, C.B., M.P., and the Hon. Sir John Gifford, C.B., M.P., and the Hon. Sir John Gifford, C.B., M.P., and the Hon. Sir John Gifford, C.B., M.P.



Sir Murray Fox, Lord Mayor-elect of London, enjoying a game of croquet at his home in Northamptonshire. With him are his wife, Helen, and three children, Peter, Alison and Christine.

25 years ago
From The Times of Saturday, November 5, 1949

Bombing warning
From Our Diplomatic Correspondent
It was learnt in London yesterday that the Chinese Nationalist Government had issued a warning to the British authorities in Hongkong that its air force will bomb within Chinese territorial waters foreign merchant ships bound for Communist-held ports.

GLC
The Chairman of the Greater London Council was host at luncheon at County Hall yesterday at which the guests included: the Hon. Sir John Gifford, C.B., M.P., and the Hon. Sir John Gifford, C.B., M.P., and the Hon. Sir John Gifford, C.B., M.P., and the Hon. Sir John Gifford, C.B., M.P.

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Sir Murray Fox, Lord Mayor-elect of London, enjoying a game of croquet at his home in Northamptonshire. With him are his wife, Helen, and three children, Peter, Alison and Christine.

Latest appointments
Latest appointments include: Mr Peter Crill, Attorney General for Jersey, to be Deputy Bailiff of Jersey, in place of Mr H. F. C. Ereat, now bailiff.

Latest appointments
Latest appointments include: Mr Robert Hughes, Consul General in Amsterdam, to be Ambassador to El Salvador in succession to Mr Don Cuthbert, who retires from the Diplomatic Service in the new year.

Latest appointments
Latest appointments include: Mr R. H. Lowrie to be a metropolitan stipendiary magistrate; Mr J. Craigmiles, MP for Glasgow, to be parliamentary private secretary to Mr William Ross, Secretary of State for Scotland.

Latest appointments
Latest appointments include: Mr Oliver Simpson, Chief Scientist, Home Office, to be a Deputy Under-Secretary of State. He will retain his present post.

Latest appointments
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Sales bring a little cheer to market

By Geraldine Norman
Sole Room Correspondent
Sales of Victorian paintings at Sotheby's Belgrave and of English watercolours at Christie's yesterday brought a whisper of good cheer to two thoroughly depressed markets. Both houses had scaled down their sales when the works on offer were worth and a large proportion were successfully sold.

A collection of 26 panels from Alma-Tadema's 'St John's Wood' painted by his artist friends brought a total of £4,967. The most important paintings that failed to sell were 'Landscape with the Cat's Paw' at £300 (estimate £1,500 to £2,000) and 'Strawberry Time' at £200 (estimate £1,500 to £2,000).

Service dinner
The annual regimental dinner of officers of the 9th/12th Royal Lancers (Prince of Wales's) was held last night at the Cavalry Club. Brigadier Lord Grimthorpe, colonel of the regiment, presided.

Supper party
Contemporary Dance Trust
Mr Gabriel Harrison, chairman, and Mrs Harrison, after last evening's first performance of the London Contemporary Dance Theatre's 'The Dance of the Seven Veils', gave a supper party in the Marlborough Suite of Dukes Hotel, London, SW1.

Receptions
Simpson (Piccadilly) Ltd
Prince Michael of Kent was present when Dr S. Leonard Simpson, chairman of Simpson (Piccadilly) Ltd, received the guests at the firm's annual sports reception held at Simpson's Piccadilly, on Monday night.

OBITUARY LORD HAILES

From Whip to Governor-General

Lord Hailes, who died yesterday, will be remembered chiefly for his transmission of orders of high imposition of suitable pen for their breach. The new Whip was a man of a kind, although his discipline normally proved no less than that of his predecessor.

Patrick George Thomas Buchan-Hepburn was born on April 2, 1901. He was the third son of Sir Archibald Buchan-Hepburn, fourth baronet of Seaton-Hepburn, co Haddington. His mother was the daughter of the late Edward Kent Karslake, KC.

He became private secretary to Winston Churchill, and there then began an association which was to last until Churchill's retirement from politics. Those who watched it closely paid Buchan-Hepburn the compliment of judging that his master derived almost as much benefit from the connection as he did himself.

Churchill's robust, masculine mind sometimes proved deficient in personal sensitivity and in the intuitive grasp of human situations; his young adjutant had an almost preternatural flair for estimating people, managing their foibles and penetrating their motives.

Unhappily, the Federal Government was not among those who sought to revolutionize the policies of the Conservative Party; but he soon gave evidence of an outstanding flair for backroom work and of a remarkable facility for personal relationships.

MISS KATHLEEN BRADLEY

D. J. A. and J. A. C. G. write: Miss Kathleen Bradley, whose death was announced in the Times of October 21, had a long and distinguished career in the educational field, particularly where the education and advancement of women and girls was concerned.

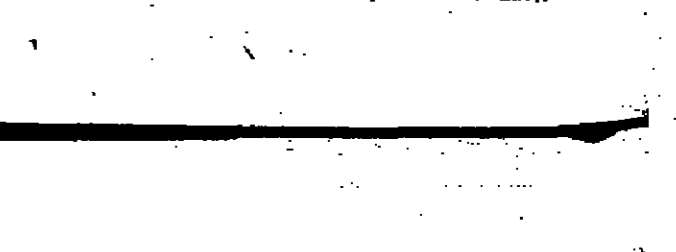
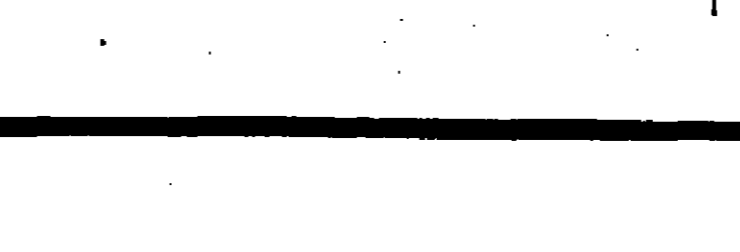
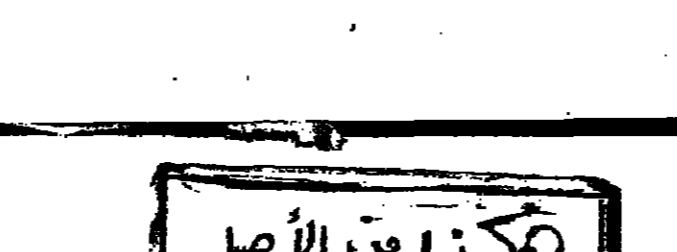
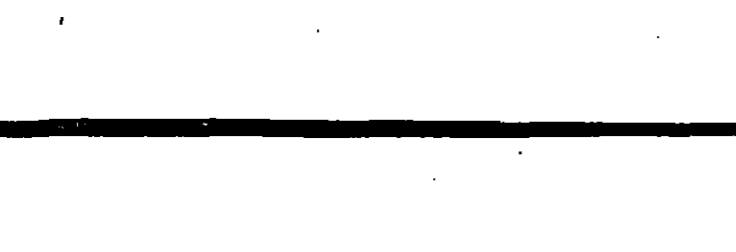
PROF GEOFFREY WEBSTER

Professor G. R. Webster died suddenly last Sunday at the age of 54. He held a personal Chair in Chemical Pathology at Guy's Hospital Medical School. Geoffrey Robson Webster was born on October 19, 1920. He took his first degree in chemistry in Oxford in 1941 and worked with the Ministry of Supply, later being associated with the Nutrition Survey organised by the Ministry of Health.

Family Division
there to protect the young against injury to his reputation from whatever source. So if X was in peril it was wholly right and proper to invoke those powers to protect her. The defendants contended that if those powers were called upon in a novel category of case the court should be wary and circumspect before exercising them. His Lordship agreed.

Science report
Bacteria: Two sisters under the skin
The infinite variety and ingenious contrivances that bacteria display in coping with their environment have made them a favourite subject for the sophisticated manipulations of molecular biologists seeking clues to fundamental genetic processes.

Wardship powers used to stop publication of book
In re X (a minor)
Before Mr Justice Lately
The questions were whether in such circumstances recourse to the wardship jurisdiction was ever proper. Mr Justice Lately accepted that the jurisdiction was wide enough and that the question was whether it should be exercised.



World ship tonnage doubles in 10 years

World merchant fleet tonnage has doubled in the past 10 years to 311 million tons, statistics from Lloyd's Register of Shipping show today.

Growth continued in the past year despite growing fears about the prospect for big tankers, with another 21 million tons (over 7 per cent) added in the 12 months to July.

Liberia again showed the biggest increase, consolidating her position as the world's leading flag with a 5.4 million tons increase to 55.3 million tons. Greece showed another big jump of 2.5 million tons to 21.8 million tons as did Japan, with 1.9 million tons to 38.7 million tons.

Britain stayed in third place after Liberia and Japan with a substantial rise of 1.4 million tons to 31.6 million.

Grain terminal opens

Liverpool's new £4.5m specialised grain terminal, in the £50m Royal Seaforth Dock, went into full operation yesterday for the first time since it was completed two years ago because of delays due to labour problems.

Iron ore price call

Brazil called at a conference of 12 iron ore exporting countries in Geneva for higher iron ore prices, but warned exporting countries against "a policy of confrontation" with importing nations.

Belgium eases credit

Belgium's Finance Ministry and Central Bank have instructed the country's banking institutes that, starting this month, they may expand their credits at an annual rate of 16 per cent during the next three months.

Business cycle fund

A special "Business cycle" fund financed by private industrial profits was proposed by the Swedish Government for future industrial investment in hard times.

Civil engineers' president urges caution over professional bodies

By Derek Harris

The battle over a radical restructure for the professional engineers' organizations took a new turn last night when Sir William Harris—roads supremo for the then Ministry of Transport in the late 60s and early 70s but now in private practice—became new president of the Institution of Civil Engineers. He gave a warning: "We must not move from a federation to an autocracy."

Leyland near agreement for Egyptian factory

By Business News Staff
After Middle East reports yesterday that an early deal was expected to set up a British Leyland vehicle assembly plant there, the company said last night they hoped soon to conclude an agreement for an industrial project.

The company's negotiations with Egypt—one of several interested Middle East countries with whom talks have been held—have reached an advanced stage. If the deal goes through it could give British Leyland initially a bus, truck and Land Rover assembly plant, probably at Helwan, the fast developing industrial city south of Cairo.

According to sources in Beirut, yesterday, construction of the plant will be financed by Saudi Arabia which will also take an equity share in the new venture.

American sales: Record October sports in the United States of sports cars and luxury saloons have been achieved by British Leyland. The company stated yesterday that it sold 2,121 MGs, 1,790 Triumphs and 632 Jaguars to the Americans last month.

Reorganization of share stakes in A & P

Reorganization of share stakes in A & P Applied International, the British shipyard consultancy organization in which the bankrupt Court Line Group has a 40 per cent interest is expected to be completed before the end of the year.

The company falls outside the Government's plans for extending public ownership in shipbuilding and the associated industries of ship repair and marine engineering. It is believed that around a dozen companies in shipbuilding, having acquired interest in the Court stake, in the financial year to the end of September this year A & P expected pre-tax profits of around £279,000.

London-based Overseas Freighters, which owns 35 per cent of A & P has expressed an interest in acquiring the Court stake, and under the company's articles of association, Court's investment has to be offered to other existing shareholders first.

HP sales of used cars weathering depression

By Edward Townsend

Hire purchase sales of second-hand cars appear to have weathered the depression in the car market surprisingly well according to figures issued yesterday by Hire Purchase Information.

Used cars bought on credit terms last month at £2,050 were only 10 per cent down on the corresponding total for October, last year, of 69,431, while new cars bought on hire purchase fell by 2 per cent to a total last month of 20,309.

Total hire purchase contracts for motor vehicles signed last month were 104,267, an increase on September's total of 101,786, a 2.4 per cent increase on the 121,396 contracts taken out in October, last year.

Commercial vehicle sales remain fairly buoyant. Contracts on new vehicles totalled 4,924, a rise of 1,000 more than in September and only 8.7 per cent down on October, 1973.

BSC raises price for better grade scrap

Further increases in its offer price for better grades of scrap have been implemented by the British Steel Corporation—the third increase it has made this year. The latest rise averages between £2.25 a tonne and ranges from £1 to £4.50 a tonne for better quality scrap with the prices offered for lower grades remaining unchanged.

The BSC would not comment last night on the move, but it is seen as a further measure to safeguard supplies in anticipation of the ending this year of the transitional period within the EEC and undoubtedly has also been prompted by higher prices being offered by private sector producers.

Private steelmakers are believed to have been offering increases of up to £8 a tonne following the alleged introduction by the BSC of a premium pricing scheme.

Mr Roy Boast, director of the BSF and its president Mr Mac Bissen, yesterday expressed surprise at the BSC's latest move, particularly when the European scrap market is showing evidence of weakening.

Business appointments

The Clydesdale Bank names 3 new directors

Mr William Fraser, Mr Stuart Galloway and Mr James Macmillan have joined the board of Clydesdale Bank.

The Earl of Drogheda, chairman of the Clydesdale Bank, has named Sir Derek Pritchard as the next President of the Institute of Directors.

Mr R. A. Holmes has been made a director in succession to Sir Edward Howard.

Mr B. M. Turner-Samuels has become deputy chairman of Percy Bittell.

Mr Patrick Whyman has been made a director of United Carriers.

Mr R. F. Hunt, deputy chairman and managing director of Dowty Group, has relinquished his position as chairman of Dowty Rotor to concentrate on the current group and development of the group.

Mr Joseph Lockwood, chairman for the past 20 years of EMI, the music, electronics and leisure group, is retiring after the annual meeting on November 26.

Mr J. R. Stewart-Smith is to be special marketing manager to the boards of the export divisions of the steel division of Balfour Beatty.

Mr Stanley Brown has been made a director and chief executive and Mr Adair D. Daly, secretary of the Insurance Corporation of Ireland (Life).

Mr E. T. Harrison, chairman of Racal Electronics, has become chairman of BPL (Instruments). This follows the acquisition of BPL by Racal.

Mr A. J. Jones becomes chairman and Mr A. W. Ogden has been made director of MAN Concessions GB.

Mr T. A. K. Wright joins the board of Britania. Mr C. Wells, joint managing director of Britania Paper, has been made sole managing director.

Mr D. Morgan, a senior consultant with PA Management Consultants has become regional director for South Wales, Bristol and the south-west.

Colonel F. T. Davies is to be chairman of Gaelic Oil, formed to manage the marketing operations owned by GPO in Scotland.

Managing director will be Mr M. D. Jones. Other directors will be Sir William Lithgow, Mr J. C. Williamson and Mr J. C. Gordon and Mr C. Wright.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Stock appreciation: a CBI opinion

From Sir Donald MacDougall
Sir, In The Times for November 1 your Economics Editor gives a useful summary and analysis of a paper by Messrs Godley and Wood on "Stock appreciation and the crisis of British industry".

Thirdly, given their obviously quite unrealistic assumptions, they are right to warn that "of course no conclusions about what should now be done can be simply and immediately drawn from this example, which is highly artificial".

Despite these disclaimers there are passages in their paper which might suggest to some readers that the authors are criticising the CBI proposals on the taxation of stock appreciation.

The only possible basis for such a criticism that I can find in the paper is where they say that "if taxes were to be remitted on stock appreciation, this part of profits being treated as 'unreal', the companies would liquidate at the end of the inflationary period in a net worth condition better... than in the non-inflationary situation".

But the CBI proposal is based on the Swedish system under which, if trading ceases and stocks are disposed of, businesses are liable for tax on the realized stock appreciation.

On this basis, and if we make the working assumption that firms do not distribute the amounts by which their tax payments have been reduced, the authors' examples can be reworked, keeping all their other main assumptions intact, to show exactly the same pattern of dividends and no "windfall" gain on liquidation.

The only difference is that less has to be borrowed from the banks, involving lower interest payments, but this does not affect their figures after interest, prices charged are correspondingly lower because of formal assumption of a sufficient to give a fixed percentage profit after interest costs.

It seems therefore that using their own highly refined model and assumptions case against the CBI proposals to the ground when real nature is realized. I, the proposals are in fact consistent with the concepts.

It is important to be fullest possible debate, most appropriate way method of taxing profits takes account of inflation the paper by Messrs Godley and Wood is a contribution debate.

But the present financial problems of British industry all their implications for production, employment and investment are too serious and to wait for the conclusion debate or for the report Sandilands Committee of the CBI.

The CBI has therefore needed that, as an interest case, the valuation of stock purposes should be lines of the system open Sweden, without prejud the system finally adopted DONALD MACDOUGALL
Chief Economic Adviser, Confederation of British Industry.

From Mr Ronald Brech
Sir, May I comment on Professor Robin Matthews' illuminating short article (October 26) on social responsibility of business. He mentioned that "in the traditional economic model, there are two agents for regulating companies: the market and government".

He then suggested that social responsibility could be a third regulator. At this stage of research, social responsibility is more a convenient term than a practical concept.

For this reason, I suggest that a more useful approach might be to consider the expected or planned life span of the operations of companies.

If a company intends to live for only a year or five years, its mode of operations and the types of decisions it takes are likely to be significantly different from those required if it intends to live for ever.

All business operations are concerned with the larger team comprising the consumer, manpower (in its widest sense), suppliers of capital (some of which have opted for a variable return), and suppliers of all the other goods and services that are necessary for efficient operation.

"To live for ever" requires taking decisions such that all the members of this larger team voluntarily cooperate "for ever". If, over time, consumers cease to cooperate, the firm will die. And the same applies to the other members of the team.

In other words, to achieve the necessary long-term cooperation of the larger team, a just price must be charged to the consumer, a just reward paid to manpower and the suppliers of capital, and a just price paid to the suppliers of all the other necessary goods and services—just in each case being defined by the recipient.

It should not be surprising to discover that long-term cooperation or equilibrium is consistent with social justice, given adequate knowledge.

Making a profit is not the primary end of business operations. It is simply a useful indicator (if profits are correctly defined and calculated) of whether the real primary end of satisfying consumer wants (both genuinely and efficiently) is being achieved.

Hence I would suggest that social responsibility is not a third regulator. If companies operate in terms of ensuring the long-term cooperation of their larger team, their policies will inevitably be socially responsible.

In these conditions, the market and government will be sufficient regulators. One of the problems, however, may well be that most companies do operate on the basis of living for ever, whereas governments think only in terms of five years!

Yours faithfully,
RONALD BRECH,
The Guild House,
32 Worpole Road,
Wimbledon, London, SW19
(Visiting Professor of Applied Economics, The Management Centre, University of Bradford).

From Mr A. F. Macleod
Sir, Although Britain has so far followed such countries as the United States and France in taking measures to curb oil consumption rather obvious that there have to come and whether as a part of it otherwise, petrol prices shortly rise.

In these circumstances perhaps a pity that your recent article should give the impression that increased use of vehicles must wait upon development of 1 buteries. Proven designs based on lead batteries are perfectly satisfactory for localized consumer deliveries and passenger motor not only in the but also in suburban rural areas.

We have an "utility" in constant in this hilly district, which sterling service within following parameters:
Speed: up to 30 mph.
Range: on one charge miles.
Capacity: six persons, cu ft of luggage space.
Charge: approx 3 hours ("units").

If anyone doubts the going, we shall demonstrate. Yours very truly,
ALISTAIR MACLEOD
MATTHEWS
The Manor House,
Chenies,
Nr Rickmansworth,
Herts,
Oct 28.

Business needs regulator of social responsibility

From Mr Ronald Brech
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Wimbledon, London, SW19
(Visiting Professor of Applied Economics, The Management Centre, University of Bradford).

Letter rates

From Mr R. A. Bowen
Sir, While not being able to answer Professor Balfour's query fully (letters, October 14), I am able to identify one class of loser.

It comprises those resident in Germany who receive an underfranked letter from Britain. The sum due to the German post office is calculated on the basis of twice the fraction of 5p underpaid, multiplied by the German foreign letter rate of 70pf (roughly 1p). This means that the less recipients pay slightly over four times the amount not paid by the sender.

Yours faithfully,
R. A. BOWEN,
Eschollshausen,
Im Wingersfeld 18,
West Germany.

Efficiency of battery operated vehicles

From Mr A. F. Macleod
Sir, Although Britain has so far followed such countries as the United States and France in taking measures to curb oil consumption rather obvious that there have to come and whether as a part of it otherwise, petrol prices shortly rise.

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If anyone doubts the going, we shall demonstrate. Yours very truly,
ALISTAIR MACLEOD
MATTHEWS
The Manor House,
Chenies,
Nr Rickmansworth,
Herts,
Oct 28.

IPC to launch woman's magazine next year

Undaunted by the depressed outlook for advertising and other difficulties facing the publishing industry, IPC Magazines plans to launch a new weekly woman's magazine early next year. This will be IPC's first new mass circulation venture since three-day working disrupted launch plans early this year. Announcing the decision, the company described it as "an act of faith in the future".

The magazine, *Favourite Story*, is due to appear on February 15 with a cover price of 10p. It is aimed at young women between 15 and 25 and will mainly feature romantic fiction. Initial print order is 400,000.

Mr Bill McIntosh, advertising content controller of IPC's young

Advertising & marketing

magazines division, is hoping to attract cosmetics, jewelry and other advertisers marketing to young women to the publication. The introductory brochure was sent to agencies this week and, according to Mr McIntosh, the reaction has already been encouraging. The deadline for colour advertisements in the first issue of *Favourite Story* is the beginning of December, nine weeks ahead of publication. Promotional support will to some extent depend on the initial response from advertisers and details have yet to be settled. However, IPC say, the magazine will be backed by a heavyweight advertising campaign, including nationally networked television, press and radio.

Marketing winners

Corporate advertising campaign entries to this year's British Industrial Marketing Association's annual awards scheme scored so badly that the judges were not able to award a prize. In their summing up the judges criticized the credibility and use of funds by entrants. Winner of the association's top marketing award was the Mullard electronics group. The company received its trophy for a "thorough marketing ap-

proach to the distribution of their electronic components", said one of the judges, Mr Philip Law, head of marketing at the London Graduate School of Business.

The press advertising section prize was awarded to Taylor and Wishart with a "high scoring entry" on behalf of their clients Hagmon and Champness. Second in the category with only one mark less were Marsteller with their "RCA Solid State—Europe 1974 campaign".

The direct mail section was won by Hamill Toms with an entry on behalf of Foden-Faun, described by the judges as "imaginative" and with a high response at 20 per cent within three weeks.

Patricia Tisdall

NOTICE OF ISSUE ABRIDGED PARTICULARS

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the undermentioned Preference Stock to be admitted to the Official List

The Bristol Waterworks Company

(Incorporated in England on the 16th July, 1946, by the Bristol Waterworks Act, 1946.)

OFFER FOR SALE BY TENDER

of such an amount of

10 per cent. Redeemable Preference Stock, 1979

(which will mature for redemption at par on 30th November, 1979) as will (with premiums or allowing for discounts) produce the sum of

£4,500,000

Minimum Price of Issue £96 per £100 Stock

This Stock is an investment authorised by Section 1 of the Trustee Investments Act, 1961, and by paragraph 10 of Part II of the First Schedule thereto. Under that paragraph the required rate of dividend on the Ordinary Capital of the Company was 4 per cent. but, by the Trustee Investments (Water Companies) Order, 1973, such rate was reduced to 2.5 per cent. in relation to dividends paid during any year after 1972.

The preferential dividends on this Stock will be at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum and no tax will be deducted therefrom. The Associated Tax Credit at the present rate of Advance Corporation Tax (33/67ths of the distribution) is equal to a rate of 4.9254% per annum.

A deposit of £10 per £100 nominal amount of Stock applied for must accompany each Tender which must be received at National Westminster Bank Limited, New Issues Department, P.O. Box No. 79, Drapers Gardens, 12, Throgmorton Avenue, London EC2P 2BD, in a sealed envelope marked "Tender for Bristol Waterworks Company Stock" not later than 11 a.m. on Tuesday, 12th November, 1974, being the time of the opening of the subscription lists, and before which no allotment will be made. The balance of the purchase money must be paid on or before 3rd December, 1974.

STATUTORY AND GENERAL INFORMATION

The Company was incorporated by a Special Act of Parliament in 1846 and under that Act and subsequent Acts and Orders obtained powers for supplying water in an area of approximately 923 square miles comprising the major part of the new County of Avon (including the City of Bristol) and parts of Somerset, Gloucestershire and Wiltshire.

The population in the area now served by the Company is about 962,000. The daily consumption of water supplied by the Company for domestic, industrial and public use currently averages about 68 million gallons. The length of mains operated by the Company is some 3,409 miles.

The proceeds of the present issue will be used towards the repayment of existing short term indebtedness to its bankers and others which on 15th October, 1974 amounted to £6,730,000, representing expenditure on necessary capital development.

Copies of the Prospectus, on the terms of which alone Tenders will be considered, and Forms of Tender may be obtained from:—

Seymour, Pierce & Co.,
10, Old Jewry, London EC2R 8EA.
Hoare & Co. Govett Limited,
1, King Street, London EC2V 8DU.
National Westminster Bank Limited,
New Issues Department,
P.O. Box No. 79, Drapers Gardens, 12, Throgmorton Avenue, London EC2P 2BD.
National Westminster Bank Limited,
36, Corn Street, Bristol BS99 7QA.
or from the Offices of the Company at Bridgwater Road, Bristol BS99 7AU.

INTERIM STATEMENT

PRITCHARD SERVICES GROUP LTD.

Interim Statement

Unaudited results for 26 weeks ending 1st July 1974

	FIRST HALF 1974	FIRST HALF 1973	YEAR 1973
GROUP TURNOVER	15.1	11.9	26.8
GROUP TRADING PROFIT	822	715	1,485
INTEREST	(216)	(89)	(273)
GROUP PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION AND MINORITY INTEREST	606	626	1,212
EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS AVAILABLE TO ORDINARY SHAREHOLDERS	(320)	(287)	(620)
DIVIDENDS (NET)	(10)	—	157
Chairman, P. R. Pritchard, reports:—			
* Interim dividend of 8.75 per cent (same as 1973) payable 12th December 1974 to shareholders registered at 22nd November 1974.			
* U.K. price increases—now effective—will help maintain reasonable profit margins.			
* Diversification—especially as well as in activities—main factor behind increased overseas profits.			
* U.K. linen rental division moves well ahead and building cleaning plus hospital hotel services maintain steady improvement.			
* Satisfactory profit growth anticipated for 1974 as a whole.			
* Recommendation of final dividend increase to maximum permitted level expected.			

PRITCHARD SERVICES GROUP LIMITED
34/44 Clifton Street, LONDON EC2A 4RU

MAYNARDS

THE CONFECTIONERS Group Results

	Year ended June 30 1974	1973
Turnover	£600	£000
Including VAT	14,231	11,439
Excluding VAT	13,523	11,350
Trading profit	1,009	893
Exceptional items	69	100
Taxation	1,078	993
Profit after taxation	537	442
Undistributed profit	355	369
Earnings per £1 ordinary stock unit	43.9p	45.0p
Net ordinary dividend	14.7735p	14.7p

- * Sales including VAT showed a 24% rise.
- * Trading profit exceeded £1 million for the first time and for the fourth successive year was a record (13% increase).
- * Taxation absorbed £541,000, which was 22% higher than in the previous year.
- * The final dividend of 10.5735% on the ordinary stock is the maximum permitted under present legislation.
- * Further substantial expansion is planned in the current year and there are financial resources available within the Group to enable these plans to be given effect. Trading in the new year has started on a satisfactory note and subject to national and political factors the Group is well poised to take full advantage of its expansion programme.

Primary Contact Limited
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Tel: 01-580 9721

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

How water issues are riding out the storm



Mr John Read, who succeeds Sir Joseph Lockwood as chairman of EMI later this month.

ridently going to take an a bear market to halt a new market to halt companies. Despite New and Gateshead Water's £1m issue going to the tune of the last month, Bristol City Company is now £4.5m of 10 per cent preference stock the biggest water issue a clear £500,000, and in less than three months the gilt market present state and with the morning budget day, the timing is, quite extra-

tedly, the minimum price of £96 per cent, the redemption yield per cent, gives a useful over Newcastle, cur- priced in the market at yield 15.65 per cent. But certainties and the sheer of the offering suggest underwriters will again upon to take a sub- sidence of stock.

however, is unlikely to the company, the issuing of, Seymour, Pierce and & Co Govern, or, indeed, underwriters themselves, advertising arrangements is type of issue show a ably uniform trait, with the institutions tending to back time after time for the almost regardless of the

ing at 19 per cent was not so fierce last year. However, this could change quite rapidly given the trading scenario.

Just under two-thirds of last year's pre-interest profits came from musical interests, which means records in the main, against 52 per cent in the previous year. Fortunately a great deal of this business is overseas, particularly in North America via Capitol, rather than in the United Kingdom where margins are being squeezed. Even so, records are an unpredictable and volatile area and one that is likely to become increasingly dependent upon given the sharp fall last year in profits from general leisure and television interests, where the outlook remains clouded.

Electronics—18 per cent of pre-interest profits last year—is the only other predictably safe growth area, mainly because of the success of the EMI Scanlon group, which has been rewarded by a 86 per cent fall in the value of the shares which closed 14p down at 44p last night. Gregory's profits have disappeared even more rapidly than they arose and a receiver has now been appointed to chief executive in the group. But before Greencoat's new management had stepped up the development programme just in time for the debacle in the property market. Somewhere along the line there must be a moral.

Accounts: 1974/75 1973/74
Capitalization £58.6m
Net assets £39.2m (£46.9m)
Borrowings £75.1m (£70.1m)
Pre-tax profit £35.1m (£27.6m)
Earnings per share 16.2p (14.0p)

claimed that Greencoat was undergarred.

At the time I suggested that long term holders should gratefully take the cash and say goodbye. Those who stayed on have been rewarded by an 86 per cent fall in the value of the shares which closed 14p down at 44p last night. Gregory's profits have disappeared even more rapidly than they arose and a receiver has now been appointed to chief executive in the group. But before Greencoat's new management had stepped up the development programme just in time for the debacle in the property market. Somewhere along the line there must be a moral.

Foster Brothers Stone-Dri problems

After seven good years, growth at Foster Brothers has come to a halt. There are three reasons for this: higher costs, a decline in volume sales and continuing problems with the Stone-Dri acquisition, which in addition to its £60,000 interim pre-tax loss was largely responsible for the appearance of £166,000 interest charges.

On the volume side, Foster saw its sales value rise by 11 per cent to £15.6m against a national menswear sales increase of a couple of points greater and an underlying 20 per cent jump in clothing prices generally.

For the present half, the expectation is that Stone-Dri's stock problems will be sufficiently ironed-out to the extent that an overall profit should accrue from this source for the full year. Cost escalation should ease and the volume picture has not taken a severe turn for the worse. So one is looking for a decline in the pre-tax total from £3.33m to around the £2.6m mark. Here, the shares at 25p on a prospective p/e ratio of 4½ and yielding of 13 per cent are not particularly attractive but are looking holding onto the longer view.

Interim: 1974/75 (1973/74)
Capitalization £5.2m
Sales £15.6m (£14.1m)
Pre-tax profit £1.14m (£1.55m)
Dividend gross 1.12p (0.89p)

EMI Looking for similar profits

EMI's balance sheet shows some needed improvement albeit fairly modest, in the ratio of shareholders' funds to total capital employed (now about 35 per cent) and the income gen-

Averys Background pressures

Averys, the biggest name in weighing, testing and measuring machines, would seem to have a lot going for it including mechanization and a strong supplementary business in servicing equipment. Moreover, nearly half its sales arise abroad. Interim results are certainly encouraging. Sales rose by nearly 18 per cent to £24.5m and pre-tax profits by a sturdy 23 per cent to £3.15m in the first half year. The group made headway both at home and overseas and the interim dividend is usefully up.

For all this, it is not plain sailing. Averys is a capital goods supplier and feels the impact of any recession to have 15 months after capital goods spending starts to turn down. The pending Budget will be crucial, then, and so will the trend of world trade.

Meanwhile, Averys is also short of labour as it will not match motor industry wages. It estimates that it could do with at least another 10 per cent added to its labour force. Against this, order books have risen appreciably.

The shares gained 1p to 51p where they are a whisker from the low, and down from 78p touched earlier this year. Averys expect second-half pre-tax profit (to December) to be around the £4.9m made in the same months the year before, but investment income will go down as Averys spends cash on working capital. A prospective yield of just over 13 per cent and a p/e ratio of less than five, then, look about right for the moment.

Interim: 1974 (1973)
Capitalization £18.8m
Sales £24.5m (£20.8m)
Pre-tax profit £3.15m (£2.56m)
Earnings per share 3.66p (3.89p)
Dividend gross 2.2p (2.0p)

When the Chancellor rises to present his Autumn Budget on November 12, it is to be hoped that he will bear in mind that the special difficulties of the British economy can be traced back to the middle of the last century when we gave refuge to the wrong German.

Karl Marx settled here after being subjected to persecution in his native land. He did his research and main writings here, so England gave birth to the modern communist or state collective ethic.

Scotland gave birth to the individualist ethic developed a century earlier by Adam Smith.

The battle between individualism and collectivism in Britain has undoubtedly weakened our competitive power in world markets and slowed down our rate of economic growth. Why have certain other western nations—the United States, for example—not suffered so much from this struggle between two opposing ideologies?

A significant reason in the case of America, is that at the same time that Marx came here, there was a stream of German immigrants going to the Middle West, anxious to escape Bismarck's conscription at home. They became the natural heirs to the ideas of a very different German, an economist named J. H. von Thunen.

He did not himself emigrate. He was a landowner who practised his ideas very successfully on his estates, making his employees into shareholders of the business by means of a very clever profit-sharing formula. His ideas completely bypassed Britain but they have had a big impact in the United States.

There are now more than 150,000 American firms, including most of the giants, using Thunen's basic system of deferred profit-sharing, and their sales are increasing at the rate of 25,000 a year.

teamwork ethic which, in a large organization, has rather more appeal than the individualist ethic of Adam Smith.

When I have addressed meetings of employees at all levels in British companies, I have found that the teamwork ethic is very well received here, too. The idea that a company succeeds when its employees work well together as a team has instant appeal.

A logical consequence of it is that if the team succeeds its members should share in the overall rewards as team members, not solely as individual performers. Thunen recognized this point more than 100 years ago and hence he developed his system of deferred profit-sharing.

It involves the sharing of profits beyond a reasonable amount of return on capital employed, but the employees' share is not paid out in immediate cash. It is reinvested in the business for a period of time.

An employee should not have all his eggs in one basket, so in the best schemes the reinvestment of profits is on a roll-over basis. Facilities are available for ensuring that some of the common stock in each employee's portfolio is progressively exchanged for other securities, so that he gradually develops a balanced portfolio.

It may well be that we will have a period of deferment? Why not let employees have a share of cash profits so that they can decide for themselves whether to invest and how to invest?

A period of investment is essential for most companies. They cannot afford profit-sharing for a wide range of employees if it means an immediate loss of cash out of the business.

Moreover, cash profit-sharing suffers from the drawback that when profits are high and bonus payments are large, employees expect the same again next year. Deferred profit-sharing smooths out the ups and downs.

This also makes possible the weighting of company contributions to individual employees in favour of length of service and to some extent age. As Sears Roebuck have shown, such weighting is appreciated by employees of all ages when they see that the most modest employees with long service are given with as much as \$400,000 worth of investments and other retiring early because they are content with less.

In Britain a recent Guest, Keen & Neitzel study has put up the fund of goodwill that many employees, particularly those with long service, have towards their company. What the American deferred profit-sharing schemes have

shown is how to maximize this goodwill and build a stronger, more productive, corporate team.

How long a period of deferment is usually involved in a deferred profit-sharing scheme? American tax law gives maximum advantage for deferment right through to normal retirement.

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He could also say that he was going to examine them in the light of his proposals for a wealth tax. Let me explain why, by telling the story of robbing Peter to pay Paul.

In a few ways there was a man named Peter who ran a business and was considered wealthy because he had £20. He also had an employee named Paul who was considered poor because he had only £4.

Parliament in this far away land passed a law to the effect that no man should have more than three times as much wealth as any other man. They left the details of how to effect this to their wise and noble administrator, but it put him in a dilemma.

Should he introduce a wealth tax? This would mean taking £8 off Peter, bringing him down to £12, while Paul would still have only £4. Certainly the government would have £8 more to spend, but they were already spending half the national income and he had read Parkinson's Law, so he did not really expect them to do better with more money.

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If he joins a deferred profit-sharing scheme his deferred bonus invested in shares suffers immediate income tax and if he joins one of the more familiar option schemes established by legislation in 1972 and 1973, he suffers a new penalty. Under the Finance Act, 1974, his rate of tax on option gains has been put up from the capital gains rate to the income tax rate.

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Concession

The headquarters of the Profit-sharing Research Foundation not surprisingly is in the Middle West at Evanston, Illinois. Its influence is great and, could the British Treasury please note, deferred profit-sharing schemes are given broadly the same range of tax concessions in America as are employee pension schemes.

These deferred profit-sharing schemes are an important factor in rendering employees and their trade unions relatively impervious to political extremists. They focus employee interest on the immediate working team in the employing corporation, not on the central state. They create a corporate or

George Copeman puts the case for a change in tax policy

Giving share option schemes a chance

shown is how to maximize this goodwill and build a stronger, more productive, corporate team.

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FINANCIAL NEWS

Arenson reaps benefit of holding firm to expansion programme

By David Mort
In 1972 A. Arenson (Holdings), a leading manufacturer of wooden office furniture, systems and equipment, launched a three-year plan to hoist its sales from £2.5m to £10m by 1975. In spite of what Mr Archy Arenson, the chairman, describes as a difficult and complex year the group is well on target with two of the three years gone, is "full of confidence" for the future, and has raised its profits by nearly a third.

This success in the face of the general industrial difficulties is a vindication of the board's policy of pushing ahead with medium and long-term plans and not abandoning or curtailing them for short-term advantage.

In the 12 months to July 31 turnover was boosted by 56 per cent to £7.67m and profits by 31 per cent to £869,000. The company says both sales and profits would have been substantially higher still but for the three-day week, which was also the main cause of a decline in profit margins from 13.4 per

cent to 11.3 per cent. Growth was about 31 per cent in both halves.

A relatively high amount of capital expenditure means that the group pays less tax than would otherwise have been the case, and a charge up from £285,000 to £452,000 leaves the "net" increased by £40,000 to £417,000.

A total of £122,000 cash will be retained and transferred to the deferred tax account.

To achieve status as a wider-range investment the company is to pay a nominal cash dividend on December 31.

Since coming to the market at the beginning of 1971 Arenson's profits have grown steadily, the most spectacular successes being recorded over the past two years.

In its first year as a public company the £250,000 prospectus forecast was beaten with £276,000, this being followed by £385,000 and £662,000 to the present figure. Current expansion plans include the EEC and North America.

MPI loss as music division falters

In only its second full year as a contributor, to profits of MPI, the funeral division has more than proved its worth.

The musical side is solely responsible for a loss by the group for the first six months of £83,500, against a profit of £156,000. The board says that the division made a loss because of general economic uncertainty, and the high level of interest rates.

There is no interim dividend. Losses would have been much higher had it not been for the funeral division, which has continued to operate at expected profit levels. Turnover of the musical companies went down from £1.29m to £1.12m while the funeral side advanced from £309,000 to £382,000 giving a total of £1.50m, against £1.59m.

Over the whole of last year, group profits eased from a record £223,000 to £170,000 and a breakdown of this shows that the musical side contributed only £130,000, against £219,000, while the funeral side increased its share from £50,000 to £119,000.

Stock markets

Gold shares score further gains

A cautious rally in gilts—driven chiefly from technical factors generated by successive sessions of falling prices—brought a steadier tone in equities yesterday. But both sections remained nervous and the prospects for next Tuesday's Budget continued to dominate conversation in the industrial sections. Gold shares secured strong gains.

Gilts rebounded strongly from their low levels at Monday's close and, in a thin market, prices advanced by more than 1 point at the longer end.

"Shorts" opened a shade up, but the higher level could not be sustained and prices slipped back to overnight levels by the early afternoon. However, buyers reappeared towards the close and rises on the day ranged up to 5-16 point.

"Longs" were much better. Prices opened 1 or 2 point higher and gained ground in the morning. There was a little hesitation at around 2 pm, but the market moved ahead again in the afternoon. Gains in "longs" finally ranged up to 1 point while "mediums" were generally 1/2 point better.

The equity market looked firm, although the upward im-

petus was slight. The FT index closed 2.3 up at 193.5, and The Times index 0.63 higher at 76.49. A significant rise in the recorded bargains total at 7,026 indicated a high level of "bed and breakfast" trading.

Gold shares scored a further, strong round of gains following a fresh rise in bullion prices and a prophecy from a United States commentator that the gold prices will move further ahead in 1975.

Prominent in the list of gains were AmGold (£2 1/2 up at £37), AA Corporation (20p up at 366p), West Driefontein (£1 1/2 up at £43), President Steyn (£1 1/2 higher at £201), and President Brand (£1 1/2 higher at £24). But turnover in these stocks was modest.

A strong spot was the recent newcomer Unisel Gold, which jumped 19p.

The implications for South Africa of further rises in gold prices brought a few buyers in for South African industrial shares. Barlow Rand at 162p closed 8p up.

United Kingdom equities enjoyed a round of bear closing and some small genuine investment orders. ICI, having dipped

to a new low at first, closed a net 1p up at 152p. Beecham (145p), Fisons (185p), Glaxo Holdings (222p) and Bowater (92p) edged forward.

With Bats easier again at 174p and Imps firmer at 401p, Business News suggestions of switching operations were strengthened.

Heavy industrials remained uneasy. At 7p, shares in ELMC slipped towards the previous low (7p) after a circular from a major stockbroker had suggested that the group might eventually seek a merger with one of the Continental majors. Yarrow touched 16p ahead of the profits statement but closed at 110p, a net 110p up.

Thomson (97p), Plessey (58p), and GEC (65p) closed higher. With trading results due, Sheaf Shipping moved up sharply in a thin market.

Equity turnover on November 4 was £36m (13,145 bargains). Active shares yesterday, according to the Telegraph, were Charterhall New ICI Selection Trust, Gt Universal Strs "A", Burmah Oil, Gen Electric ord, Marks & Spencer, Charter Consolidated, RTZ and Boots.

Yarrow exceed hopes in bound to £7.7m

Shares of Yarrow & Co were marked up 7p to 107 1/2p in advance of results showing more than doubled record profits after mild optimism at half-way. On the news the shares rose another 2 1/2p to 110p.

This group of Glasgow-based shipbuilders, boiler-makers and marine consultancy, hoisted pre-tax profits from £3.46m (itself a quadrupling) to a best-ever £7.66m for the year to June 30, on turnover advancing from £26.69m to £30.4m. Stated earnings per share are up from

80.4p to 103.2p, but excluding Yarrow (Shipbuilders), on Government's proposed nationalization list, they rose 7.9p to 8.1p. Profits this round include shipbuilding grants of £138m (1976,000) investment income up £481,000 to £1.32m. The dividend rises from 5p to 5 1/2p.

The board emphasizes following the nationalization of Yarrow (Shipbuilders), the substantial interests would be outside the Government's posals.

Hotels' £12m deficiency

Magnum Hotels, management company of an international hotel group, had an estimated deficiency of £12.7m, a creditors' meeting was told in London yesterday.

Mr Donald Williams, the official Receiver, said the company was formed in 1959 with its office in Belgravia, London. Mr Stephen Kennedy, the only director still in office at the date of the winding-up order, had said that early this year the

company's bankers restrict cash available to the company and its associated companies. Creditors began pressing payment and later a Receiver was appointed.

According to a draft statement assets would be £23,000, debts comprising preferential claims, £11.1m, unsecured creditors £1.67m, debts arose mainly from guarantees given on behalf of other group comp-

Profit warning deflates Booth In

Shares of Booth (International Holdings) dipped yesterday after a board warning that this year will see a profit "considerably less" than the £521,000 achieved last year—which was itself down from the record £549,000 of 1972. Meanwhile, a group of owners and skin merchants has suffered a drop in pre-tax profits from £331,000 to £104,000 in the six months to June 30.

Sales for the half year were down from £10.8m to £8.5m, and earnings a share from 5.8p to 1.5p. The dividend is 2.01p, against 2p gross.

Profits include an estimated loss of £10,000 from associated companies.



1974. Pre-tax profit adv from £6.48m to £7.59m earnings per share rose to \$1.78m. Capitalized it amounted to \$36 (\$335.87m).

Fresh Lighting & Leisure peak

Confident in May of "assured and progressive" profits following the preceding year's peak £522,000, Lighting & Leisure Industries again reports a record performance with taxable earnings up 16 per cent to £607,000 on turnover 25 per cent higher at £6.55m for the year to July 31. Earnings per share came out at 7.73p compared with 6.4p, on the same tax basis. The total dividend is unchanged at 3.13p, with a shares/cash option on the final of 1.8p.

Taking into account a professional revaluation of its properties on a current value basis, as distinct from historical cost, assets a share work out at 41.81p.

Mr J. C. Tappan, managing director of Procter & Gamble UK, cost improvements yield saving of over £3.5m.

and components, have dipped from £1.22m to £1.17m although exports rose 45.6 per cent. On net profits down from £139,000 to £53,000, the board is cutting the dividend from 1.5p to 0.78p.

Bridgewater takes 27pc of Padang Jawa

Bridgewater Investment Trust has acquired a 26.67 per cent stake in Padang Jawa Rubber Estates—which sold its estates in 1954 and now has investment holdings. There is no mention of a general offer from Bridgewater which was the subject of an offer earlier this year after Clifton Investment bought a 38 per cent stake in the company from Triumph Investment Trust.

Scottish Heritable

Increased interim profits are reported by Scottish Heritable Trust, the Glasgow-based holding company with industrial and property interests. The pre-tax rose from £196,000 to £226,000 in the first half of 1974. Achieved in a period of tough economic conditions, the result reflects a good increase in turnover and profits in four of the five trading sectors. Motor suppliers however incurred lower profits but a reshaping is expected to bring increased profitability next year. The half-time payment goes up from 0.93p to 1.04p.

A Gallenkamp

Reporting an 18 per cent increase in first-quarter sales to £4.28m Mr P. Ballett, chairman of A. Gallenkamp, told shareholders at the annual meeting exports were 25 per cent of the total.

All factories are working to full capacity but the chairman said it would be wise to reiterate the caution expressed in his report.

Ductile Steel

Given a minimum of interference by the Government, Ductile Steel's chairman, Mr R. Sidaway is optimistic about the outlook for this steel re-rolling, stockholding and tube-making group.

On the group's liquidity position, Mr Sidaway says the overdraft has been almost eliminated, but he points out that the present favourable situation is partly due to abnormally low stocks.

Goldring setback

After a first-half fall, the board of Goldring gives a warning that profits for the whole of 1973 will not match the £437,000 returned last year. Rising costs of materials and a further weakening of the pound are cited by the board as causes of the interim fall in taxable profits from £234,000 to £111,000. Sales of the group, which makes and distributes sound reproduction equipment

Burton Property

Montague Burton Property Investments, the Burton Group subsidiary, received income of £1.16m pre-tax in the year to August 31, compared with £723,000 in the preceding 10 months. The total dividend stands at 1.67p (1.5p) and earnings 1.52p (1.47p).

A revaluation of a completed development showed up a surplus of £261,000, which has been added to resources.

Ogilvy & Mather jumps

Advertising group Ogilvy & Mather International Inc show a sharp rise in pre-tax profit for the opening nine months of

Harrisons & Crosbie overseas earnings up

Of Harrisons & Crosbie pre-tax and interest profit £21.2m last year, overseas earnings rose from 53 per cent to 58 per cent. Mr James Gilchrist, chairman, says in his report.

The group hopes in a month to produce from a plant a free-flowing talc powder, while on the U.S. side shortages and the cost of finance have made conditions more difficult. But term prospects are good.

World tea consumption shown some improvement, the company emphasizes vital to intensify long-term advertising campaigns to advantage of the better supply and demand situation.

On prospects the chairman says it is always difficult to make a realistic forecast, by constant vigilance and ing the most of opportunit the group continues on a st course.

Jokai Tea almost treble to £738,000

As forecast in May, net of Jokai Tea production, a considerable improvement almost trebled as a result increased earnings by Assam subsidiaries. Pre earnings in fact surged to £738,000 for the year to March 31, while "net" advanced from £124 to £314,000. The total pay is hoisted from 8p to 9.98p.

CATER RYDER
After "a very satisfactory" year further interim dividend 2.5p, as forecast. First interim 2.5p already paid.

Harrisons & Crosfield widespread interests produce record profits

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

	Year to 30th June 1974	1973
Turnover	£342,000,000	£221,000,000
Group profit before tax	£19,574,100	£9,718,151
Profit, after tax, attributable to Ordinary Shareholders	£7,252,228	£4,579,552
Ordinary dividend, per share, including imputed tax credit	32.8571p	26.25p
Earnings per share	111.0p	69.3p
Profits retained in the business	£5,859,864	£3,458,971

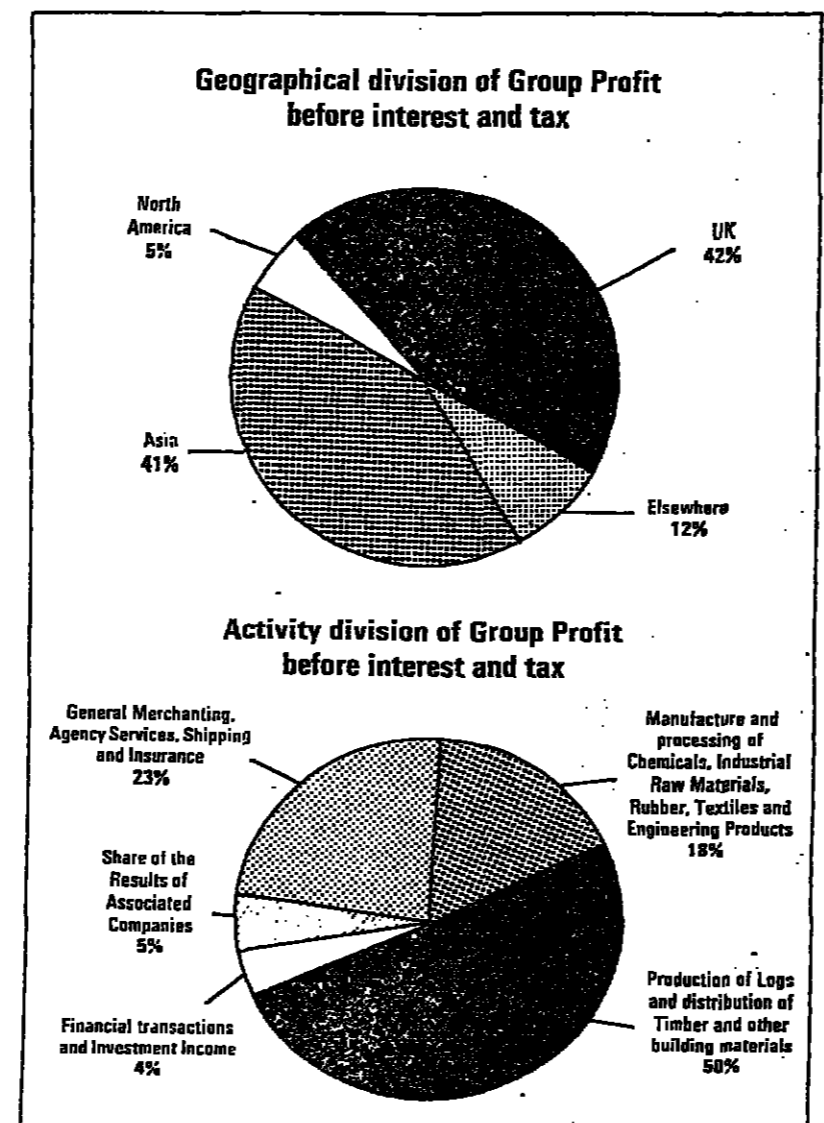
Extracts from the Statement of the Chairman, Mr. J. F. E. Gilchrist, O.B.E.

After interest, taxation and minority interests, and including extraordinary items, the Group Net Profit attributable to the Ordinary Shareholders is £7,252,228. The change in the basis of U.K. Corporation Tax, necessitating a charge at a rate of 52%, on profits earned after 31st March 1973, compared with 40% previously, complicates a comparison with previous years, but the amount attributable to Ordinary Shareholders last year was £4,579,552.

The Board recommend a final dividend of 16.0143p per share, making with the interim of 6p per share a total of 22.0143p per share. With the imputed tax credit, the total dividend is 32.8571p per share, an increase of 25.17% on last year and the amount forecast with the consent of H.M. Treasury at the time of the placing of the Ordinary Shares in connection with the acquisition of British Chrome and Chemicals Ltd. The Board proposes to offer Ordinary Shares in lieu of the final dividend of 16.0143p per share.

Never more than during the past year have we had to rely on the loyalty and devotion of our staff throughout our world-wide organization. Their skill and energy are the main contributory elements in the successful account we are able to place before our Members.

For a Group like ours so widespread geographically and commercially it is always difficult to make a realistic prophesy as to prospects. Inflation, energy costs, price controls, low building construction starts, and Government intervention in every country, identify only a few of the everyday problems. Nevertheless, we have no doubt of the Group's continuing ability to face the problems of the future as resolutely as those of the past.



The Annual General Meeting will be held at 11.15 a.m. on Wednesday, 4th December 1974 at The Queen's Room, The Baltic Exchange, 14-20 St. Mary Axe, London.

Copies of the Annual Report & Accounts are obtainable from Transfer Department, Harrisons & Crosfield, Ltd., 1-4 Great Tower Street, London EC3R 5AB.



Briefly

CEDAR INV TRUST
Net revenue for 1973-74, is £689,000 (£532,000); dividend is 2.55p (2p), and earnings a share, 2.1p (1.85p). Net asset value a share 40p (77 1/2p).

SCOTTISH NATIONAL TRUST
Pre-tax revenue for 1973-74 is £1.53m (£1.39m). Net asset value a share, 40.76p (£1.66). Dividend is 3.97p (3.5p).

LYON & LYON
Interim pre-tax profits, £70,000 (£55,000). Dividend is 1.5p (1.25p). Board say full year will see "considerable reduction" in profits (£171,000).

GEORGE WHITEHOUSE
Turnover for 1973-74, £1.37m (£1.07m). Taxable profits £65,000 (£54,000). Dividend is 0.52p (0.5p). Earnings a share, 1.35p (1.35p).

MARAWAN (JAVA) RBR
Taxable profits £7,000 (loss £41). As assets consist wholly of cash, board confirms that it will ask shareholders to place company in voluntary liquidation. Distribution a share expected to be 26.5p.

SENIOR ENGINEERING
Company is buying Barlow-Whitney of Blechley, Milton Keynes, for £567,500.

Latest dividends

All dividends in new pence or appropriate currencies.

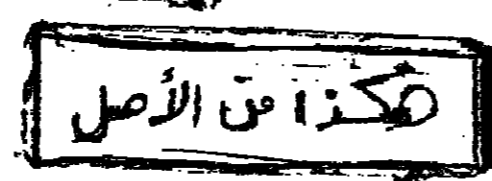
Company (and par values)	Ord div	Year ago	Pay date	Year's prev	Year's prev
A. Arenson (10p) Fin	1.75	1.7	11	2.67	2.54
Astons (25p) Int	2.2	1.94	11	—	5.85
Boots Int (25p) Int	2.0	7/1	—	—	—
Burton Prop Inv (25p) Fin	1.02	0.87	—	1.67	1.54
Cater Ryder (11) Int	2.5	—	3/1	—	11
Cedar Inv (20p) Fin	1.89	1.5	11/12	2.55	2
Farm Feed (25p) Int	1.11	0.89	7/1	5/1	2.89
Foster Bros (25p) Int	1.15	235	10/12	340	525
Gen Motors	85	1.8	17/12	3.13	4.84
Goldring (10p) Int	1.3	1.3	—	—	—
Light & Leisure (10p) Fin	1.3	7.45	2/1	11.45	11.2
Pelmadulla (11) Fin	1.04	0.93	2/1	—	1.97
Scots Nat Trst (25p) Fin	2.41	2.3	20/12	3.97	3.8
Sterling & O'Seas (10p) Int	0.34	0.35	23/12	—	0.85
Geo Whitehouse (10p) Int	0.52	0.5	—	0.52	0.5
Yarrow (50p) Fin	3.68	3.5	—	5.24	5

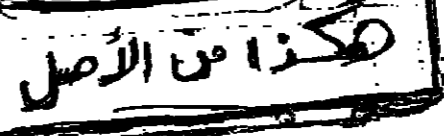
* Pence a share. † Includes special payment. ‡ As forecast. †† Payable cash or shares about new year. ††† For 10 months.

Bank statements for October

Statements of the London Clearing Banks and their banking subsidiaries in England and Wales, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man made up to October 16 are summarized in the table below.

	Total	Change on Month	Barclays	Lloyds	Midland	National Westminster	Other
Total Accounts	77,774	—	9,478	6,873	7,849	21,976	1,440
Cash and balances	6,700	—	1,957	1,704	1,705	2,925	809
Money at call and short term deposits	1,478	—	103	140	246	912	—
Overdrafts	1,118	—	272	180	246	490	—
British Government securities	1,436	—	11	446	—	—	—
Advances	21,992	—	1,115	5,965	3,812	4,992	6,090
Other assets	2,992	—	195	800	835	1,048	974
Parent Banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reserve Ratio (%)	15.1	—	15.1	15.6	15.1	12.7	12.4





eed ho £7.7m

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Wall Street

ork, Nov 5.—The New York market gained today despite the likelihood of a short coal strike in the United States...

Commodities

Other news adding sentiment included a Reuters report from Moscow quoting western agricultural experts...

Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank ... 12%
NFC ... 13%
Hoare & Co ... 12 1/2%

THE IMPERIAL COLD STORAGE AND SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED

he Board of Directors on 5th October 1974, declared an interim dividend of 2% per cent...

Spot Position of Sterling

Table with columns for Market rates and Interbank rates, listing various banks and their respective rates for sterling.

Forward Levels

Table with columns for 1 Month, 3 Months, and 6 Months forward rates for various currencies.

Recent Issues

Table listing recent financial issues, including bank deposits and government bonds, with their respective terms and rates.

Table of stock prices for various companies, including Allied Chem, Amstar, and others, with columns for share price and volume.

Table of stock prices for various companies, including Amstar, Amstar, and others, with columns for share price and volume.

The Dow Jones averages

Industrial average: 2,507.12
Composite: 2,507.12
Stocks: 2,507.12

New York Stock Exchange index

NYSE Composite: 2,507.12
NYSE Industrial: 2,507.12
NYSE Retail: 2,507.12

Foreign Exchange

Dollar continues to weaken

Foreign exchange markets were quieter yesterday, although there was a flurry of activity at the opening...

The Times Share Indices

Table showing share indices for various companies, including Amstar, Amstar, and others, with columns for share price and volume.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 10%
Overnight 10%
3 months 10 1/2%

Authorized Unit Trusts

Table listing authorized unit trusts, including Amstar, Amstar, and others, with columns for share price and volume.

Local authorities offer 12 1/2 per cent

The coupon on local authority yearling bonds has held steady at 12 1/2 per cent...

Abel Morrall

Shareholders in Abel Morrall have taken up 11 per cent of the issue of 11 per cent convertible preference shares...

Two ECGD loans

The Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed a five-year loan...

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

Table showing Eurobond prices for various countries, including Amstar, Amstar, and others, with columns for bid and offer prices.

Issues & Loans

Local authorities offer 12 1/2 per cent

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Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sunderland, Southwark, Enfield, North

The loan will enable £5m worth of contracts to be placed in the United Kingdom...

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Table showing Eurobond prices for various countries, including Amstar, Amstar, and others, with columns for bid and offer prices.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Table listing authorized units, insurance, and offshore funds, including Amstar, Amstar, and others, with columns for share price and volume.

Insurance Bonds and Funds

Table listing insurance bonds and funds, including Amstar, Amstar, and others, with columns for share price and volume.

Stock Exchange Prices
Gold strong again

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began Oct 28. Dealings End Nov 8. Contango Day, Nov 11. Settlement Day, Nov 19.
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

For Really Discerning Drinkers
HIGH & DRY
Really Dry Gin

Main table containing stock exchange prices for various categories: BRITISH FUNDS, COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN, LOCAL AUTHORITIES, FOREIGN STOCKS, DOLLAR STOCKS, BANKS AND DISCOUNTS, BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL, FINANCIAL TRUSTS, MINES, INSURANCE, INVESTMENT TRUSTS, OIL, PROPERTY, RUBBER, and MISCELLANEOUS. Each section lists company names, share prices, and percentage changes.

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DRY GIN... UNIVERSITY OF BRADFORD

UNIVERSITY OF BRADFORD MANAGEMENT CENTRE MBA

FREE INDIVIDUAL ADVICE ON SCHOOLS AND TUTORS

TRUMAN & KNIGHTLEY EDUCATIONAL TRUST

CLARE HALL CAMBRIDGE

GET INTO OIL

Have You Had TELEPHONE SELLING EXPERIENCE?

GIRTON COLLEGE CAMBRIDGE

BADMINTON SCHOOL WESTBURY-ON-TRYM

SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS

LORD WANDSWORTH FOUNDATION

CLAYTON COLLEGE

IN COLLEGE CRETAIRES

DOVER COLLEGE

SCHOLARSHIPS 1975

WADHAM COLLEGE

AND TUTOR

AND COUNTY

AND TUTOR

AND TUTOR

Appointments Vacant Educational Publishers require EDITOR

SMALL INDEPENDENT NON-PROFIT HEALTH SERVICE ORGANISATION

University of London Institute of Education EXECUTIVE OFFICER

RESPONSIBLE ORGANISERS/LEADERS

YOUNG MAN

CAN YOU MANAGE?

GOING PLACES

AIR LIFT

FOR OVERSEAS OPPORTUNITIES

SENIOR RESIDENT ARCHITECT

BOUGHT LEADER CLERK

AUTHOR REQUIRED

WANTED

PERSONAL SERVICE

WANTED

WANTED

WANTED

WANTED

WANTED

WANTED

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS LEGAL CLERICAL ASSISTANT

ACCOUNTANT OLD PARK LANE, W.1

ACCOUNTANT PAR-TIME ACCOUNTANT

ACCOUNTANT/BOOKKEEPER

BOOKKEEPER

ARTICLED CLERKS

COMPUTER STAFF OPERATIONAL RESEARCH PROGRAMMER

MANAGEMENT AND EXECUTIVE RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING MANAGER

SALES AND MARKETING

MARKETING

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

MERCHANT TAYLORS SCHOOL, NORTHWOOD

AN ASSISTANT MASTER TO TEACH MATHEMATICS

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

COMMONWEALTH AGRICULTURAL BUREAUX

Vacancy for SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION OFFICER

COMMONWEALTH FORESTRY BUREAU

COMMONWEALTH FORESTRY BUREAU

DEPUTY DIRECTOR

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

ULSTER: THE NEW UNIVERSITY SENATE SECRETARY

ACCOUNTANT

ACCOUNTANT/BOOKKEEPER

BOOKKEEPER

COMPUTER STAFF

ULSTER: THE NEW UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

ULSTER: THE NEW UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

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UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS Australian National University

RESEARCH SCHOOL OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

RESEARCH SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

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Harrods Estate Offices

01-589 1490
1 HANS ROAD, LONDON SW3 1RZ

BRANCH OFFICES AT WEST BYFLEET, HASLEMERE, BERNHAMSTED & CHELTENHAM

NO. DORKING, SURREY
Rural position on only 30 miles from London
NO. PERIOD HOUSE. Hall, 2 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Modern addition

TAUNTON, SOMERSET
In lovely country, 11 miles from Taunton and M5 interchange
FIVE SMALL GEORGIAN HOUSES. 4 bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom, 2 reception rooms.

REIGATE 4 MILES
In lovely country, 11 miles from Taunton and M5 interchange
TWO-STOREY HOUSE. Hall, 2 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Modern addition

LOPE OF REIGATE HILL
In views towards the South Downs
TWO-STOREY HOUSE. Hall, 2 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Modern addition

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, OXON
Superb position on high bank overlooking river and town
ATTRACTIVE FAMILY HOUSE. In delightful gardens with extensive views. 4 Bedrooms.

MADSTONE 8 MILES
Attractive position in rural village and estate
SINGLE STOREY RESIDENCE. Attached to and completely modernised in an exceptional

PEAK DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK
300-year-old farmhouse in the heart of the Peak District
A unique house totally secluded overlooking Knole Park.

SEVENOAKS
A unique house totally secluded overlooking Knole Park
3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, most luxuriously appointed.

ESTATE AGENTS ATTENTION
If you have properties in Kent don't miss your chance to advertise in another successful property section - entitled 'Spotlight on Kent' on Friday, November 29th.

CAMELFORD STREET, BRIGHTON
A charming six-bedroomed cottage in the central area, in excellent condition.

ESTATE AGENTS ATTENTION
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Strutt and Parker

CANTERBURY-CHELMSFORD-CHESHIRE-EDINBURGH-GRANTHAM-IPSWICH-LEWES-SALISBURY-SOUTHEND

LINCOLNSHIRE WOLDS

London 145 miles. Louth and Horncastle 7 1/2 miles. PERIOD HOUSE OF GEORGIAN CHARACTER with parkland, woodland and water.

Isolated in a beautiful setting at the head of its own secluded valley. Hall, 3 Reception Rooms, 5 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms. Full central heating. Attractive range of farmbuildings. ABOUT 26 ACRES Adjoining 51 acres available. Grantham Office, 55 High Street, Tel. 0476 5886 (Ref. 4A8624)

THE LOCH CHOIRE ESTATE SUTHERLAND

ONE OF THE FINEST DEER FORESTS IN THE COUNTRY OVER 50 SQUARE MILES (32,500 ACRES—13,157 HECTARES) of wild and magnificent scenery rising to over 3,000ft.

OUTSTANDING STALKING (45 Stags and 80 Hinds annually) SUPERB SALMON AND TROUT FISHING in the River Mallart (6 miles—9 1/2 Km), Loch Choire and other smaller Lochs. LOCH CHOIRE LODGE—A Fine House with 4 Reception Rooms, 10 Bedrooms, ample staff accommodation, 2 Cottages and Outbuildings. ALL WITH VACANT POSSESSION IN OCTOBER 1975 (subject to grazing rights and service occupation) TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE TREATY IN ONE LOT London Office, Tel. 01-629 7282 and Scottish Office, 26 Walker Street, Edinburgh EH3 7HR. Tel. 031-226 7431.

RIVER WYE

UPPER GLANWYE BEAT, BULTH WELLS 1400 yards both banks. 780 yards left bank only. 8 Recognised Pools. Average catch 49 salmon p.a. 2 Huts. 2 Boats.

FOR SALE SEVEN SEPARATE LEASEHOLD INTERESTS ON A DAY-A-WEEK BASIS FROM 1975 Lease 51 years. Rent £5 p.a. One Seventh Share of Running Costs. Prices From £10,750 to £14,750 Joint Agents: Woosnam and Tyler, Dolparrog, North Road, Bulth Wells, Tel. 3248 and Strutt & Parker, London Office, Tel. 01-629 7282.

A SELECTION OF PROPERTIES IN ESSEX AND SUFFOLK

NORTH ESSEX

Liverpool Street 45 minutes. AN IMPOSING COUNTRY HOUSE set in an elevated position on the edge of the village

Entrance Hall, 4 Reception Rooms, 5 Bedrooms, Bathroom, Double Garage. Timbered gardens and grounds. ABOUT 51 ACRES In the region of £50,000 Chelmsford Office. (Ref. 2B3802)

ESSEX-GT. DUNMOW

Liverpool Street 45 minutes. AN IMPRESSIVE VICTORIAN FARMHOUSE situated in an elevated rural position surrounded by well maintained garden and grounds.

Entrance Hall, 3 Reception Rooms, 6 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, Extensive range of outbuildings including Essex Barn, Garden and paddock. ABOUT 3.4 ACRES. £58,000 Chelmsford Office. (Ref. 2BB1156)

SUFFOLK-MELLIS

Diss 4 miles. Liverpool St. 90 minutes. A BEAUTIFULLY RESTORED THATCHED COTTAGE in ideal rural setting overlooking the village green.

3 Reception Rooms, 4 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, Oil Central Heating, Double Garage, Gardens. ABOUT 1 1/2 ACRES. Offers around £35,000. Ipswich Office (Ref. 5CK538)

SUFFOLK/ESSEX BORDER

Stoke-by-Nayland 1 1/2 miles. Hadleigh 5 miles. Colchester 10 miles. ST. MARY HOUSE, POLSTEAD

AN ELEGANT DETACHED HOUSE OF GEORGIAN CHARACTER completed in 1972 Spacious hall, 2 Reception Rooms, 2 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, Oil Central Heating, Garage and garden. ABOUT 1/2 ACRE FOR SALE BY AUCTION AT A DISCLOSED RESERVE OF £25,000 ON FRIDAY, 29th November, 1974, at 3 p.m. at THE ANGEL, STOKE-BY-NAYLAND (unless previously sold). Joint Auctioneers: H. J. Turner & Son 31a Friars Street, Sudbury, Tel. 72833 and Strutt and Parker, Ipswich Office. (Ref. 5BB061)

ESSEX-ROMFORD

Liverpool Street 25 minutes. AN IMPOSING EDWARDIAN HOUSE set amidst splendid landscaped grounds in a peaceful situation.

Entrance Hall, 3 Reception Rooms, 5 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, Garaging, Summer House, Greenhouses. ABOUT 3 1/2 ACRES. In the region of £70,000. Chelmsford Office (Ref. 2BV1249)

WEST ESSEX

Epping 3 miles. Liverpool Street 45 minutes. A SPACIOUS HOUSE OF CHARACTER situated on the edge of the village.

Entrance Hall, 3 Reception Rooms, 3 Reception Rooms, 5 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, Oil Central Heating, Double Garage, Large garden. £32,500 Chelmsford Office. (Ref. 2BV1232)

SUFFOLK-NR. IPSWICH

4 miles North. A RECENTLY MODERNISED PERIOD HOUSE at present divided and used as two dwellings.

3 Reception Rooms, 5 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, Central Heating, 2 Garages, Garden, Orchard. Offers around £22,500 Ipswich Office (Ref. 5CC369)

SUFFOLK

Alderburgh 5 miles Ipswich 16 miles. ATTRACTIVE LATE 19th CENTURY COUNTRY HOUSE in a superb wooded position with an exceptional view over the River Alde Estuary

Hall, 3 Reception Rooms, Playroom, 5 Principal Bedrooms, 2 Dressing Rooms, 2 Secondary Bedrooms, 3 Bathrooms, Part Oil Central Heating, Outbuildings, Stabling, Hard Tennis Court. ABOUT 40 ACRES. Offer over £45,000 Joint Agents: Robert Bond & Sons, 48 High Street, Aldeburgh, Tel. 2994 and Strutt and Parker, Ipswich Office. (Ref. 5AC080)

ESSEX-STOCK

Liverpool Street-30 minutes. A SPACIOUS SINGLE STOREY HOUSE set in attractive partly landscaped grounds.

Entrance Hall, 4 Reception Rooms, 3 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, 3 Garages, Outbuildings, Staff Cottage. ABOUT 6 ACRES £60,000 Chelmsford Office. (Ref. 2BM1256)

ESSEX-HERTS BORDER

Bishop's Stortford 5 miles. A PLEASING PERIOD HOUSE OF CHARACTER needing renovation, with stables, buildings suitable for commercial use.

ABOUT 5.8 ACRES. £35,000 Chelmsford Office. (Ref. 2AB1130)

SOUTH WEST SUFFOLK

Colchester Station 20 minutes. A NEW COUNTRY HOUSE in a charming rural position.

Hall, 2 Reception Rooms, Study, Main suite of Bedroom, Dressing Room and Shower Room, 3 other Bedrooms and Bathroom, 3 other Bathrooms, Oil Central Heating, Double Garage. ABOUT 1/2 ACRE. Offers around £30,000 Ipswich Office (Ref. 5AA144)

ESSEX/SUFFOLK BORDER

Colchester 10 miles Hadleigh 2 1/2 miles. AN EXCEPTIONAL MODERN COUNTRY HOUSE surrounded by pasture and woodland

Hall, 3 Reception Rooms, Study, Utility Room, Master Bed/Dressing/Bathroom Suite, Guest Bed/Bathroom Suite, 4 further Bedrooms and Bathroom, Full Central Heating, Double Garage, Heated Swimming Pool, gardens and grounds. ABOUT 6 ACRES. £50,000 Ipswich Office (Ref. 5NN252)

CHELMSFORD OFFICE, COVAL HALL. Tel. 0245 58201

LONDON OFFICE 13 Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W1X 8DL Tel: 01-629 7282

EAST DEVON

Large 6 bedroom farmhouse in secluded rural setting with attractive garden and 2000 sq ft outbuildings.

£30,000 Freehold TELEPHONE WOODBURY 23371

PROPERTY WANTED

Wanted country residence in S.E. England with 1-2 acres. Exchange with cash adjustments for residence in Blaydon co. Durham (4 miles Newcastle) with grounds adjoining private lake valued at £36,000, or buy. Box 2977 D, The Times.

HOUSE WANTED

Essentials are long leasehold, freehold or leasehold, and a bit of a garden; and also driveway, dining and kitchen or space for all three. All on ground floor. Almost as important are 3 bedrooms and 2 bathrooms. S.W.2, S.W.7, W.1, W.8, for us to approach. £50,000.

SUFFOLK

5 miles Woodbridge, 8 miles Ipswich. MOST BEAUTIFULLY RESTORED PERIOD FARMHOUSE known as 'Goodhears Farm, Clopton' with many outstanding features set in an elevated position surrounded by rolling countryside.

3 reception, 4 double bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, excellent kitchen, C.H. Double garage, 5 1/2 ACRES. Joint Agents: PAULINE GOVE ESTATES, Framlingham. Tel: 723923 and HAMPTON & SONS.

BARRISTER

With family requires house in Swiss Cottage or St. John's Wood - ready to view.

MUSICIAN

Looking for house with large garden in Hampstead, Parliament Hill or Highgate area.

WOODCOCKS

11 St. George Street London, W.1 01-629 5411 (any time)

SUFFOLK/NORFOLK BORDER

Diss 9 miles, Eye 6 miles. A SECLUDED PERIOD FARMHOUSE known as 'Hoxne Place, Denham' in entirely rural surroundings reputedly dating from the Cromwellian period—many glorious internal features.

5 double bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception, lovely kitchen/breakfast room, C.H. Gardens with small lake. Grassy with possible planning permission. Barn and 3 ACRES. Joint Agents: PAULINE GOVE ESTATES, Framlingham. Tel: 723923 and HAMPTON & SONS.

PROPERTY ABOARD

EMIGRATE TO JERSEY Beautiful 20-bedroomed hotel with panoramic views plus staff accommodation, ideal use as conference centre or large private house. Offers applications around 01-678 2300

TAX

With enormous potential as home or second home. 3 1/2 bedrooms, 2 baths, equipped kitchen, 2 reception, central heating and bath. 22,000—14, 754 8500 day.

PROPERTY ABOARD

ITALY. Villa for sale. South Tuscany. Perfect sea view. Six all mod. cons. Anderson, 254 Regent Hill, Hampstead, London, N.W.3.

OFFICES

SUPER OFFICE ACCOMMODATION 1 MIN FROM MARBLE ARCH

Enormous floor area in top position with big basement and 3/4 flat above. 5 year lease. Rent £750 p.a. £9,000 p.a. For quick sale. Phone Mr. de Greg. 01-894 7122 day

COUNTRY FLATS

KELVIN COURT, GLASGOW. Luxury apartment in Glasgow's most exclusive block of flats. 10 mins. S.W. 2 C.W. 2. Large lounge, spacious w.c., large kitchen, fully equipped. C.H. RING RD TONY (OFFICE HOURS) 041-554 2292

A FARMHOUSE ON MEMORCA

With enormous potential as home or second home. 3 1/2 bedrooms, 2 baths, equipped kitchen, 2 reception, central heating and bath. 22,000—14, 754 8500 day.

PROPERTY ABOARD

MAGNIFICENT Pantheon Apartment. Part of Pantheon. Part ownership considered. Good annual income. Communal swimming pool and all facilities. £2,000—14, 754 8500 day.

OFFICES

BAKER ST., W.1. MODERN OFFICES ABOUT 900 SQ. FT. LIFT AND C.H. Apply: C. J. Lock, 116 Baker St., W.1.

W HOUSES, GAMBERLEY, SURREY

REDUCED PRICES FROM ONLY £27,500 A small select development of farmhouse style detached houses in a superb setting. A few minutes walk from the High Street station with excellent service to London taking under the hour. Accommodation includes Hall with cloakroom, Lounge, 3 Reception Rooms, Study, fully fitted Kitchen, Utility Room, four Bedrooms, two Bathrooms, double garage, full gas fired central heating, good sized gardens to front and rear.

Plans from F. L. MERCER & CO. 01-930 7761, or MESSENGER, MAY & BAVERSTOCK at Camberley 28001.



